PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
RAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
e Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
rinted & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,877—New Series

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1892.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs.	a.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	40	0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	35	8
Heart Bottle	32	12
O. B.	26	0
Glentromie	29	4
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	20	4

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.	
B.L.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd	Oct.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th	„
B.L.	VALETTA	4919	1100	R. F. Briscoe	5th	Nov.
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	12th	„
B.L.	HIMALAYA	7000	2000	J. Orman	19th	„
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	26th	„
B.L.	CLYDE	4156	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd	Dec.
†	ORIENTAL	5045	1000	L. H Moule	10th	„
B.L.	PEKIN	3919	750	W. A. Wheler	17th	„
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	24th	„
B.L.	GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	31st	„

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

October 20th. November 3rd.
„ 17th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, October 3, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
20th Oct., 17th Nov., and 15th Dec.,

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept., 20, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return, are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothardt's and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	550	22nd Oct.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	22nd Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,800	550	8th Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

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J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, October 8, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	To sail
ARMENIA	3,395	G. Read	20th Oct.
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchinson	12th Nov.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
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Graham's Buildings, Bombay, October 17, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

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DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 19th October, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE, CUTCH MANDVIE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on the 22nd October, noon, calling at Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on 23rd October, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on 20th October, at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th October, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at —

Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool.................. „ KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

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RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

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KING, BAILLIE & Co. LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS, 1st and 2nd Saloon; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

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		Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Balls, Eclipse V. A1, Nos, 26,27,27½, & 28,	Per Doz.	9	0	10	0
Brassy Spoons Cleeks Irons (Lofting or Pitching) Niblicks, Iron „ Brass	Each	4	12	5	4
Play Club or Driver Putters Spoons—Long, Short, Middle	„	4	4	4	12
Drivers and long Spoons wh. Carnac's patent improvement	„	6	0	7	0

DISCOUNT GIVEN FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

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ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS

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EIGHT YEARS OLD. GUARANTEED.

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C. E. PHILLIMORE & CO.,
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THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR"
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SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long,	in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	„	„	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3¾	„	„	100
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BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„	„	200

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6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3	0	6 Cabinet, Full	6	0
12 „ „	5	0	12 „ „	9	0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Are the only makers of the Pianofortes, which have given their Name such a World-wide Reputation.

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Have been Established for the last 110 Years, showing an unbroken record of Advance and Superiority for over a Century.

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Have been awarded FIRST PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS of HONOR wherever their Pianos have been exhibited.

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Won their last VICTORY at the London Inventions Exhibition, where they obtained a GOLD MEDAL. The HIGHEST AWARD of all Exhibitors.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
Standard Indian Square Pianofortes are the most Popular Squares of the day.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Are Manufacturers of the Finest Square Pianofortes ever Imported into India, which places them far in advance of competition.

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Manufacture their Pianos and place them in India at a price at which they defy competition.

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Command a Larger Sale in India for their Square Pianofortes than any other manufacturer.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Must not be confounded with those of makers bearing the same name, but have only recently started manufacturing Pianos for export to India.

Latest Improvements, Durable, Superior, Elegant in Design, Splendid Touch, Great Power, Pure in Tone.

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THE COMING SEASON.
A SPECIAL QUOTATION.
TROPICAL FLANNELS.

SLEEPING SUITS, with Girdle	Rs.	10	8
SHIRTS, COLLARS attached, Silk Bands	„	5	8

ECONOMY AND DURABILITY,
ABSORBENT AND COMFORTABLE,
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UNADULTERATED, PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

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2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
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5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
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8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE.

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WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

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DO YOU EVER
BUY WATCHES OR JEWELLERY?

If so, send a postcard and we will forward, *gratis and post free*, our elaborately illustrated Catalogue containing

ONE THOUSAND BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS

Of Watches and Jewellery of very latest designs. Birmingham supplies the World with Jewellery, and you will be astonished at the difference between Indian and Birmingham prices. Send for the Catalogue at once, so as to have it at hand when you or your friends want to buy Jewellery. Orders for a single article will receive equal attention with large orders.

We guarantee safe delivery of any parcels, small or large, all being insured through to our customers. Orders for India are executed by return mail (except such as have to be made to special instructions); the delay is thus minimised, and it is worth waiting to secure latest styles and saving 50 per cent.

We are well known in England, but as fraudulent advertisements are sometimes inserted, we shall be very pleased to send Bankers' references and highest testimonials to residents in India who may desire to entrust the execution of large parcels to us.

We shall also be glad to hear from Traders desirous of doing business in Watches or Jewellery. Our prices are so different to those usually charged, that our goods always sell readily.

J. C. LANGDON, DAVIES & CO.,
Practical Watch Manufacturers and Wholesale Jewellers,
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CONTINUED GREAT SUCCESS.

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AQUATIC NOVELTY.

23,000 GALLONS OF WATER

Pouring into the Ring in the short space of 35 SECONDS.

A Lake of Genuine Water on which occur a number of Comical Events

TO MAKE YOU SHRIEK WITH LAUGHTER.

Preceded at every Performance with the best Equestrian and Gymnastic Talent that ever visited this side of THE EQUATOR

A Programme Replete with Novelty, Talent and Wholesome Mirth.

AFTERNOON PERFORMANCES

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

S. S. "NETHERBY HALL,"

Arrived 16th October, 1892.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense. Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's Arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, Per S. S. "DOURO," arrived from HULL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's Arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th October, 1892.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 20th and 21st October, 1892, being Public Holidays under "The Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881."

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,

of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

BOMBAY DEPOT :—APOLLO STREET, FORT.

IN consequence of the Diwali (Hindu Holiday) the above DEPOT will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 21st October.

LATHAM & Co.,
Managing Agents.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

DEWALI HOLIDAYS.

SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN FROM BOMBAY TO NERAL, KHANDALA, AND LONAULI.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN will LEAVE VICTORIA TERMINUS at 17-30 o'clock (5-0 P. M. Bombay Time) on WEDNESDAY next, the Nineteenth Instant, for NERAL, KHANDALA, and LONAULI, and will run to the following times, namely :—

		H.	M.
Leave Victoria Terminus	At	17	30
Arrive at Neral	at	19	20
Leave ,,	at	19	22
Arrive at Khandala	at	21	11
Leave ,,	at	21	16 and
Arrive at Lonauli	at	21	30

First, Second, and Third Class Passengers and their Luggage will be booked by this train at the ordinary fares.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 17th of October, 1892.

WANTED, an experienced PUBLIC WORKS SUPERVISOR. Salary Rs. 75 + Permanent Travelling Allowance Rs. 15 per month. Apply with copies of testimonials to the State Karbhari, Janjira.

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Karbhari, Janjira.

Murud-Janjira, 15th October, 1892.

WILL BE READY ON THE 1st OF DEC., 1892,

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

	Rs.	a.
Tayebah of Sadi, Odes 51-100. Copious Notes ; by Mr. Tapish	2	0
Akhlaki Muhsini, Full Glossary with Notes of the 1st Thirty Chapters ; by Mr Ahmadi	1	8
Complete translation of Akhlaki Muhsini or Muhsini's Ethics (Mr. Kotwal's publication)	4	0
FOR THE INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.		
Anwari Suhaili, Chapter I, Wollaston's Version	3	0
Hafiz, Odes 51-100, by an Undergraduate Mawlawi	2	0
FOR THE SECOND B. A. EXAMINATION NECESSARY.		
Professor Hairat's Persian translation of Sir J. Malcolm's History of Persia, notes on Chapter XIV and XV.	2	0
English translation of Chapter XVI	1	0
And for the Voluntary subject Col. Court's translation	25	0

APPLY TO—

KHAN BAHADUR G. M. MUNSHI AND SONS,
BOOK-SELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS,
RUBBER-STAMP-MAKERS AND GENERAL AGENTS.

Anglo-Oriental Book Depot and The Urdu Instructor Office, 52 and 56, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

THE KUTCH MANDVI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, held at its Registered Office, at 243, Bazar-gate Street, on the 15th day of October 1892, the following Extraordinary Resolutions were passed :—

1.—That it has been proved to the satisfaction of the Company that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same and accordingly the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Company's Act 1882.

2.—That Messrs. Udeshanker Ragunathji and Karsandas Kallianji be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purposes of such winding up, and that the remuneration of such Liquidators for their services in the winding up be fixed at Rs. 100 each, and that any one of them shall have power to act alone for the purposes of such winding up with power to the said Liquidators to incur all necessary expenses to enable them to sell the Company's Steamer HINDOO profitably.

ઉદેશંકર રૂગનાથજી.

i.e., UDESHANKER RAGUNATHJI,
Chairman.

Bombay, 17th October, 1892.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital and Reserves..........................Rs. 15,55,867
Working Capital................................ ,, 1,09,38,688

HEAD OFFICE : MADRAS. BRANCH : RAWAL PINDI

SUB-AGENCY : MURREE.

LONDON BANKERS : THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half yearly.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged, awaiting remittal to Europe.

2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances. Pay and Pension Bills, Cheques and Hundis are received and collected free of any charge for commission.

CURRENCY NOTES OR CHEQUES ON MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA are accepted at par for Interest Deposit Accounts.

ACCOUNTS are opened and Receipts issued in two or more names when desired in order that survivors may at once deal with the amount at credit.

DEPOSITS are received also from persons not having current accounts with the Bank.

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

1st July, 1892.

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

Subscribed Capital 10 lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

PAID UP CAPITAL..................Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL UNCALLED .... ,, 3,70,000
RESERVES AND REST......... ,, 5,55,867

A BRANCH of this BANK will be OPENED in Rampart Row on the premises recently vacated by Messrs. BOLTON and COMPANY, on TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 10 A.M.

Mr. F. D. Stranack, late of the Bank of Bombay, has been APPOINTED MANAGER of the Branch.

By order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Head Office, Madras, 15th October, 1892.

POLICE ORDER.

AS THE DEWALI FESTIVAL is now approaching the Public are hereby cautioned that if any person LETS OFF or THROWS any FIREWORKS on or near any public street, road, or thoroughfare he will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office, Bombay, 14th October, 1892.

TO LET a very desirable House on Waudby ROAD, admirably adapted for a Club, Hotel, or a Chummery. It commands a charming view of Malabar Hill and an excellent position. Apply to

P. BYRAMJI,
House Agent.

2, Hornby Row.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS will be received at 11 Hornby Row, by Mr. PESTONJEE PADSHAH, Hon. Secretary to Mr. J. N. TATA'S SCHEME for HIGHER EDUCATION among PARSEES from candidates desiring to be admitted to the benefit of the above Scheme. Candidates should apply by letter stating age, qualifications, and particulars of College career, if any, with testimonials.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1892.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India and under the Provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Section 4 of Act III of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite TENDERS for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of SIXTY-ONE LAKHS and SIXTY-ONE THOUSAND RUPEES (Rs. 61,61,000) for the purpose of repaying to Government a loan of an equal amount bearing interest at 4½ per cent.

The Trustees have fixed a Minimum Rate of 100 per cent under which rate no Tender will be accepted. Allotments will be made to all Tenderers at or over 100 per cent. in full to the highest and rateably to the lowest Tenderers in the event of the amount offered being in excess of that to be issued.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500, or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required. They will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent per annum, payable half yearly.

2 per cent of the amount tendered to be deposited on application.

23 per cent of the amount allotted on MONDAY, 14th November 1892.

And the balance on or before FRIDAY, 31st March, 1893.

But the whole or any part of any accepted Tender may be paid at any time after receipt of notice of acceptance.

The deposit of 2 per cent will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to 5 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, 31st October, 1892, and they will be opened in presence of the Trustees on the following day.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue prior to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may from time to time be owing.

By Order of the Trustees,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 28th September 1892.

LAWRENCE'S VALUABLE HAIR DYE.

THIS Preparation has been made with great success and thoroughly recommended for its use. It is a great remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its Original Color for a long time, and at whatever Age. Warranted not to stain the Skin. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown, according to choice given.

Price Rs. 2-8. Packing extra.

BASU AND NEPHEWS,
CHEMISTS,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,
41-2, Bagbazar Street, Calcutta.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT

(By Permission.)

I am thoroughly satisfied with Mrs. Bond in her method of treatment. It is simple, safe, and sure ; and the special care she has shown me during my illness, gains her my entire trust and confidence. Mrs. Bond conscientiously fulfils all that she professes to do, and she willingly undertakes the most intricate cases of any nature whatever with a certainty of success. Should the disease be ever so lengthy and tedious, I consider her advice is important. I have found her to be straightforward, honest, and truthful.

My experience of her treatment would be to advice all Ladies to consult Mrs. Bond when they feel diffident to see a Medical man, as she has safely restored me to perfect health and strength again, and I sincerely wish her every success in life.

ESTHER EDWARDS.

Esplanade Hotel, Bombay, 16th September 1892.

N.B.—"MOFUSSIL & UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS" can have consultation and advice GRATIS by letter. A fee of Re. 1 only is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

ESTABLISHED April 1892. THE ORIGINAL URHUJ. SOLE PROPRIETOR MADAME C. E. DUBOI, Chandernagore.

THE KING OF CURES FOR

Dyspepsia and all its Attendant Evils ;

URHUJ does not only give Immediate Relief but guarantees to eradicate Dyspepsia from the System ; it gives free and natural stimulus to the Liver by removing

Flatulency, Constipation, Heartburn, Sick Headache Sour Eructations, Palpitation, Dizziness, &c., &c.,

of however long standing. Orders to be accompanied with Cash Remittance or will be sent per V. P. P. Price Re. 1-8, including Postage Per Box, either as Pills or Powder. Apply to

MADAME DUBOIS,
Chandernagore,
late of Jubbulpore, C.P

"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs. The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note.

Prices :—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.

"LOCHGORM" in 1 Gallon "DEMIJOHNS," Rs. 15.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

FOR the last two years this WELL-KNOWN COGNAC FIRM have acquired SECOND RANK in the Official Returns of Brandy Exported from Cognac by over 200 Cognac Firms. This clearly proves that their Brandies are becoming more and more appreciated. During the year 1891 they EXPORTED 286,645 GALLONS.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Sole Agents,
Apollo House,

ARMANDE FRERES

CHAMPAGNE.

CUVEE RESERVEE

FRESH CONSIGNMENT

Recently arrived.

One dozen, Quarts........... Rs. 36
One dozen, Pints............ ,, 20

APPLY TO

MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
(RETAIL AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. CROFT, MODY & Co.,)
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

A. P. CORTEZ AND CO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,
24, Bake House Lane, Fort, Bombay,

UNDERTAKE to EXECUTE such as Chalk Drawing and Printing Cheques, Share Certificate, Receipt Bills, Bill Forms, Mill Labels in Gold or in Colours, Maps and Plans, Diagram, &c. Specimen on view.

Photo enlarged and Printed in Oil or Water Colours or in Crayon. House decorated by an experienced Artist. The establishment is under the management of an experienced Austrian Lithographer.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions toward buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

DR. ESENJEE'S

WONDERFUL RING.

GOOD Morning, Gentlemen.—Do you wish to prevent premature death from diseases ? Then ask at once for Esenjee's Wonderful Ring. It cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Piles, Liver Complaints within a short period, and rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation and Hysteria, and it keeps the blood free from all diseases by putting it only on the finger of the left hand. I can strongly state as a means of preserving and restoring health it is unequalled, as it has been used by the several European Ladies and Gentlemen with great success, for which I hold several unsolicited testimonials. It is most wonderful discovery of the day. I have no hesitation in stating before the public that an household should not be without it. Its price is also very little, only Re. 1-8, including packing and postage, &c. Apply to

DR. B. ESENJEE.
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta,

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty) No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co. 49, High Holborn, LONDON.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1892.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

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A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months................ Rs. 26
Six Months.................... ,, 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta ; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay ; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

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NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicine. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE :

40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO.
KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rate of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital...............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.................................$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
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PENANG
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE :
No. 3, PRINCES ST., LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED :

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS......2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

12 Months................4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months................4 ,, ,,
3 Months................3 ,, ,,

For shorter periods, terms on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

CLARKE'S

UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months, applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles, or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S GUARANTEED OINTMENT.

CURE FOR LEPROSY, ETC.

This is the only specific yet discovered for the radical cure of Lepra and other obstinate Skin diseases. Price Rs. 3 and for complete cure Rs. 5, packing extra.

S. N. GHOSH,—CHEMIST.
Sole Agent in India,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street,
CALCUTTA.

N.B.—I am guarantee, and I must refund the total amount paid for if the above "Hair Dye" ointment fail to give entire satisfaction.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

THE

POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.

THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L. ROBERTS, M.D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.

FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.

They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck ; they are very effectual in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.

They may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.

Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON, &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions from the Superintendent, Port Trust Docks, to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Victoria and Prince's Docks premises :—A quantity of sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Weekly Auction Sale at their room of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.:—s

22 bales twist.
3 cases white mulls,
3 ,, white nainsooks.
2 ,, white jacconets and cambrics.
5 bales grey shirtings.
1 case brown half hose.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, October 18, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF TEMPORARY SHEDS.

Under instructions from Ibrahim Ahmedi, Esq., L.C.E., Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell for removal by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 p.m., at St. George's Hospital, Fort (near the Bori Bunder Station), the materials of a temporary office shed and a chowkidar's shed.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, October 18, 1892.

INSURANCES.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life ; or
Rs. 35-1-4	,,	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years ; or
Rs. 41-8-0	,,	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years ; or
Rs. 45-13-4	,,	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz., Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4, (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES

OFFERED BY THE

UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company.

The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.

Please apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed .. £8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to..........................£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875 ....£742,553
,, 1880 ....£833,078
,, 1885 ....£966,107
,, 1891 ....£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to .... } £4,546,577

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881 ....£4,673,299 | 1891 ....£7,894,357
1886 ....£5,672,041 |

Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	,,	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	,,	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

INSURANCES.

SEND FOR

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT (1891)

OF THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE :

A Record of Substantial Progress.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 1891 :

2,416 Life Proposals for Rs. 75,40,316.

FUNDS INCREASED LAST YEAR BY

Rs. 8,49,769-6-10.

TOTAL BUSINESS.

Over 347 Lakhs of Rupees.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY
and remain in India.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay.
or any Local Agent throughout India.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE FOR Rs. 25,000.

THE GOOD WILL, FURNITURE, and STOCK-IN-TRADE of a good paying business in Rangoon, known as the BRITISH INDIA HOTEL, situated in the widest, and most Central Road of the City, the only Hotel in Rangoon, connected throughout in all the Bathrooms with the latest water, and sewerage connections, and holds a Bar and Hotel, fixed fee License, has not changed Proprietors. Established since 1874. The Proprietor wishing to retire will refuse no reasonable offer.

Apply to
A. T. DAWSON,
21, Merchant Street, Rangoon.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mill, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, *ex* Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શૈખઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder

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THE

LANGHAM HOTEL,

PORTLAND PLACE, REGENT ST., LONDON, W

Situated in the Most Fashionable, Convenient, and Healthy Position in London,

Near the Best Shops, &c.

EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.

MODERATE TARIFF.

MANAGER—

WALTER GOSDEN.

THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 50
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 30
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 15
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

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First insertion...................................Rs. 5
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but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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First insertion...............................As. 8 per line.
Second do. .... 4½ ,,
Third do. .... 2½ ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

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BOMBAY GAZETTE

BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
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BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

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Quarterly .... ,, 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE

WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum.................................Rs. 12
Half-yearly..................................... ,, 6
Quarterly.. ,, 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,040
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,025
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	150
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£32
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Nil
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	260 185
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	92
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co. Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	[illegible]	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,275
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1085
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	85
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	291xd
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,800	100	100	Rs. 10	89
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	460
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	830
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	Re. 1	19

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450 980
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100	18 pr. ct.	205
Apollo	750	2,500	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,100	1,000	Nil.40	122
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	125
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		150 220
Broach City Press Co. Ld.	600	200	all	16	300
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	325 w.d.
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,450
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	175
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	950
French	300	500	all	100	500 520
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	137½ 515
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	525
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½ 63	130 515
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500		85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	96½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	500
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	315
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	622½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	137½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500		425
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	,00	25	1,480
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75 ...	245
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	1,095

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	505
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	86
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	[illegible]	all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	590
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	410
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	490
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,185
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,080
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	725
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	680
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	415
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	457½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1 000	50	825
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	650
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	515
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	795
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40 25	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 5.	695
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,070
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	402½
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,120
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	660
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	217½xd
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	840
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	660
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	183
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,120
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,320
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	415
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	475
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,520
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	135
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	120
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	650 w.d.
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	480
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,275
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	720
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,150
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,300
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	610
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	135
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	295
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	410
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	540
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	750
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	640

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly guar.	Cash Rate.
I.P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Share	...	£ 18	...	do.	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-6	
China Leaf	„	25-2	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	„	25	„
Do. do. new	„	24-14	„
Australia do.	„	25-3	
Bombay do.	„	25-2	
English Sovereigns	„	16-2	
Do. Dragons	„	16-1	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„	108-7	
Do. 17½ do.	„	108-10	
Carolus Dollars	„	230	Nominal.
Mexican do.	„	223	„
Five-Francs	„	319	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Coommittee, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Mounted Sports.
Gymkhana Golf.
Frank Brown's Circus, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Douro (s), from Hull ; Thibet (s), Hongkong ; Bancoora (s), Calcutta ; Ganges (s), London ; Oriental (s), Massowa ; and Woolloomoolloo (s), New Castle (N. S. W.)

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Kapurthala (s), for Karachi ; R. I. M. S. Investigator, Lakadive Islands ; and Taif (s), Mauritius, &c.

POLO.—There will be no game to-day, owing to the sports.

DEWALEE HOLIDAYS.—The annual Dewalee holidays begin to-day, and will be over on Saturday next.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Douro and the s. s. Bancoora entered, and the s. s. Taif and the s. s. Etolia left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Netherby Hall entered the dock on Sunday, the s. s. Thibet, and the s. s. Ganges yesterday, and the s. s. Canton left it on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from to-day, the 17th October, 1892, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 37, viz.—1s. 3d. per rupee.

LECTURE.—Dr. A. F. Foy, M. B., of Aberdeen, will deliver a lecture, at the Grant Road, Y. M. C. A. Rooms, to-day, at 8 p.m. Subject : "Self-Control." The meeting is open to men only.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LD.—We are requested to state that a dividend of Rs. 75, and not Rs. 70, as published in our advertisement columns of yesterday's issue, will be paid by the above Company.

ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.—A prow, laden with seventy bags of grain, owing to high winds and the roughness of the sea, went down on Friday evening off Malet Bunder, but fortunately the tindal and the three men, composing the crew, were picked up by a coal barge.

FALL WHILE ASLEEP.—Rewa Hurry, a Hindoo, aged 15 years, living in Samuel Street, while lying asleep on his cot fell on the ground at about 11 o'clock, on Sunday night, his head knocking against another cot and sustained some serious injuries. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.

THEFT AT THE GREAT EASTERN MILL.—On Friday noon, Pestonji Bejonji, Spinning Master of the Great Eastern Mill, at Chinchpogly, left his coat, containing a silver watch and gold chain attached, valued at Rs. 250, on a chair in the room of the mill, and about the time the work was stopped in the evening he found the watch and chain had been abstracted from the coat.

A SERIOUS FALL.—A Hindoo lad, named Toolsidas Tricumjee, aged 7 years, on Sunday afternoon, while looking out of a window on the second floor of his father's house, at Doongri Street, fell out on the road, sustaining injury to his head and body. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where his injuries being attended to, he was allowed to return home.

THE SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN TROUBLES.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, the cross-case of assault brought by Mr. G. R. Neill against Mr. Southwell Piper, was again called on for hearing before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Piper was present in Court, but Mr. Neil did not put in an appearance. The Magistrate waited for Mr. Neill, for two hours, but as he did not attend his Worship adjourned the case until to-morrow (Wednesday).

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, at 6 o'clock, this evening :—

Quadrille	Pantomime	C Coote
Overture	Le Serment	Auber
Polka Mazurka	Greeting to London	Kuhner
Selection	Maid Marian	Reginald Dekoven
Valse	Epigramme	Gung'l
Russian Dance from the Suite	Bal Costume	Auton

MUSIC AT THE SPORTS.—By the kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Forjett and Officers, the Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Bombay Gymkhana Sports this evening, at 4 o'clock :—

Lancers	Faust up to date	Meyer Lutz
Overture	Romantique	Keler Bela
Dance	Old Tapastry	Boggetti
Potpourri	Der Carneval in Rom	J Strauss
Valse	Flower Show	C Coote
Polka	The Colonel	Herve

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, yesterday morning, held an inquest at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of John Pedro Fernandes, aged about 25 years. The deceased was a servant in Spanion and Co.'s bakery, at Ripon Road. In November last year, the deceased came home one morning about 8 o' clock after supplying bread to the customers. He had then a bleeding bite between the thumb and index finger of one hand. The deceased said he was on the Chowpati Road just before day-break, when a white dog rushed up to him and inflicted the bite. Mrs. Spanion sent him to the J. J. Hospital, and reported the matter to the police. Three days ago, the deceased complained of general spasms, and could not swallow liquids. He became worse, and was again sent to the hospital on Sunday evening, where he died subsequently The jury returned a verdict of death from hydrophobia.

CRICKET.

THE JOHN BRIGHT C. C. vs. THE GLADSTONE C. C.

THIS match was played on the Esplanade on Sunday last, the John Bright C. C. winning by 34 runs. After the fall of the first wicket for 30 runs, the John Bright C. C. had a run of bad luck until the fall of the seventh (for 38) but Messrs. Bulsara (46 not out) and Cooper (15), by some dashing play, ultimately enabled their side to put up 115 runs. The Gladstonians responded with 81. Messrs. Dustoor, Pastakia, and Hathiram, each contributing 20, 22 and 15 respectively. The fielding of the Gladstonians was very efficient.

THE GLADSTONE C. C.

M J Doctor, b Wadia	0
S M Garda, c Lilaowala, b Secretary	2
N D Mistry, c Wadia, b Secretary	0
Dustoor, c Wadia, b Cardmaster	20
Pastakia, b Lilaowala	22
N H Hathiram, b Wadia	15
H P Daruwala, b Cardmaster	1
K J Patel, b Cardmaster	0
J F Mistri, b Cardmaster	7
F B Joshi, Wadia, b Cardmaster	0
S R Pochkhanawala, b Wadia	2
Nadirshah, not out	4
Extras	8
Total	81

THE JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

M R Wadia, c Doctor, b Garda	12
H K Bana, c Dustoor, b Doctor	18
R H Commissariatwala, c Joshi, b Doctor	0
M M Surti, c Mistri, b Garda	0
M B Lilaowala, c Hathiram, b Doctor	3
K E Mody, c Doctor, b Garda	3
P N Secretary, c Patel, b Doctor	0
A B Bulsara, Not out	46
H T Cardmaster, b Patel	4
F H Cooper, b Patel	15
Bhownagree, b Dustoor	0
Darukhanawala, c Garda, b Pastakia	8
Extras	7
Total	115

XII HUSSARS VS, DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY,

A cricket match was played at Mhow on the 12th between the N. C. O. of the above Corps, which turned out to be a very interesting and evenly contested game, the D L I were victorious by 6 runs, chiefly through the instrumentality of Mr. Morrell, of the Volunteers, who played a grand innings of 39. The ground, which in a new piece, was all that could be desired ; stumps were drawn at 6 p.m. after an enjoyable afternoon.

THE following recently proved wills are announced:—Dr. John Abercrombie, of 23, Upper Wimpole-street, £62,860 ; Mr. Robert Attenborough, of 56, Avenue-road, Regent's-park, £66,000 ; Mr. Henry The Oaks, Woodford, Essex, £53,000 ; Mr. Philip Vanderbyl, of 51, Porchester-terrace, Hydepark, £50,000 ; Mr. William Coleman Burns, late of Newport, Rhode Island, U.S.A., £24,000 ; Mr. James Cowper, late of Sunnyside, Elm Grove, Southsea, £17,000 ; Captain William Grant Staires, £1,223.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr Justice FARRAN)

THE TRAMWAY COMPANY'S SUIT.

THE BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY VS. A. F. SOUNDY.

THIS was a suit in which the plaintiffs claimed to recover Rs. 5,000 as damages for certain statements made by the defendant in a letter published by him in the newspapers, and for an order restraining the defendant from libelling them in their business The Hon. Mr. Lang, Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the plaintiffs ; and Mr. Anderson and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, and Kola, appeared for the defendant.

The evidence on behalf of the defendant, in justification of the alleged libel, was continued yesterday.

Mr. James Crummy, acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, said he remembered a Parsee complaining to him in July last of a leper travelling on a tramcar. His name is Banajee. On witness asking him where the car was, Banajee said it had just gone.

You did not see the leper?—No, he had gone away in the car.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity : It was mentioned to me as a bad case of leprosy. I did not see the leper myself.

Do you travel by the tramway?—Yes, frequently. Mr. Crisp afterwards made inquiries regarding the leper.

Have you seen lepers on the tramcars?—No, I saw once or twice a man with leucoderma.

Surgeon S. C. Nariman, M.D., Assistant Veterinary Surgeon, said he knew Jehangir Ardesir Bhajiwalla, who applied for entrance into the Veterinary College. Witness examined him at the request of the Principal, but refused him admission on the ground that he was a leper. Witness had seen Mr. Bhajiwalla travelling on the tramcars, and had seen persons with infectious diseases travelling on the cars, especially itch, which was highly contagious though not infectious.

Have you noticed any of the Company's officers themselves suffering from itch?—Yes.

What positions did they hold?—They were drivers.

Have you ever treated them for itch?—Yes, two of them.

Did you cure them?—Yes.

Would their scratching themselves in different parts of the car, such as on the brake, be likely to disseminate the disease?—Yes.

Have you had people coming to you who had been supposed to have caught the disease on the tramcars?

Mr. Lang objected to the question.

The Judge : I must disallow the question. It is only one of opinion.

Mr. Anderson : Have you known sick or dirty people to travel on the tramcars?—Yes.

In some of those cases, would you have considered it objectionable to sit alongside such persons?—Yes.

Have you seen the Company's servants turning off people from the cars because they were insufficiently clothed?—Yes, I have.

When did you first notice that?—I especially noticed it in the month of May last. Before that it was very rarely that such people were turned out.

Had you complained to the Company?—Yes, once, about the handling of tickets.

What was your objection?—I objected to my hands coming into contact with the conductors and inspectors, who handle all sorts of tickets. The company threatened to drag me into the police court for complaining.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity : I never complained to any one about Mr. Bhajiwalla being in the tramcars.

Did you complain about the people with itch?—Yes, to my friends. I never made a regular complaint to the Company.

Nor about the drivers?—No.

When were the drivers treated?—In 1890. They took about a week to get cured.

What year was it in which you made a complaint, and were threatened with the police court?—I am not certain. It might have been 1887.

Is this a press copy of the letter you received from the Company? (Looks at it).—Yes.

Mr. Inverarity read the letter, in which the Company stated that the only reply they considered it necessary to send him was to warn him that, if he again violated the bye-laws, proceedings would be taken against him in the police court. Witness said he had never refused to show his ticket. He had travelled for twelve or fourteen years.

Mr. Inverarity : Have you ever caught itch or any other disease from travelling on the cars?—No.

Did you charge any fees for attending on the drivers?—No.

What did you treat them with?—Oxide of zinc and carbolic ointment.

And would that be entered in the books for the treatment of a veterinary out-patient?—No. (Laughter). I let the men have the treatment out of charity. I paid for the medicine myself.

Mr. Anderson : Did you refuse to shown your ticket?—Yes, to a man who was not an inspector. It is not true, according to the Company's letter, that I struck one of the employes in the execution of his duty.

Mr. Merwanjee Kaikhosru, of Messrs. Bicknell and Merwanjee, solicitors, on coming into the witness-box, asked that he should be paid his fee for attendance as a witness.

The Judge : You can refuse to give your evidence, I believe, until you get your fee ; but it would be very arbitrary treatment.

Mr. Anderson : I ask you to take my word that your fee will be paid.

Witness then said he had occasion to complain to the Tramway Company about the conduct of the inspector who insisted on being handed his ticket. The reply he received was somewhat of a rebuff, and the inspector snatched the ticket out of his hands.

Mr. Anderson : And you object to the inspectors handling the ticket?—Yes, they may not always be clean, and I have myself felt their hands cold and clammy. (Laughter.)

Witness continued : I have noticed persons travelling on the cars in dusty clothes, from which an unpleasant smell issued. I have noticed sick people among the passengers by the tramcars.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity : Have you travelled by the tramway yourself when sick? Yes, I did not consider I was doing anything improper.

Jehangir D. Mody, shipping clerk to Messrs Glade and Co, said he was a frequent traveller by tramcars. He had many a time noticed lepers in the cars. He knew Buxey's son by sight, and from his appearance considered him to be a leper. He was not a white leper. Witness had seen other persons with some kind of leprosy, and also white lepers on the cars. Witness would object to sit next a white leper. He had seen dirty persons in the cars, and might have seen people scanily clothed, and suffering from fever and other diseases in the cars—all tied up with clothes and trembling. (A laugh.) Witness objected to the inspector's hands coming in contact with his while examining tickets, as he was afraid of catching some skin disease. He had noticed some inspectors with skin diseases on them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity : When witness some times travelled on the railway, his ticket was not examined. He had seen on the tramcars persons suffering from measles, but had not complained to any one about them or about the lepers.

Witness was employed formerly in the B. I. S. N. Company who charged him with misappropriation. He made good the amount of the deficiency.

Govind Chintamon Chitney said he had often seen lepers, white and black, and persons with dirty clothes on the tramcars. He did not quite like them, but he did not, because he could not, object to them. He had been travelling six years in tramcars. He wrote a letter to the newspaper confirming the statements Mr. Soundy had made in the letter ; but his (witness's) letter was not published.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity : My letter reached the newspaper, but it was not printed. I have not got a copy with me. I have travelled by the tramcars for the last six years. I saw eight or ten lepers on tramcars. They were white and black lepers. I did not complain to any one. One leper I saw was a Parsee, and the other a Hindoo. The Parsee had swollen lids and fingers ; and when I saw him again, he had taken to putting on gloves. The Hindoo had his ears a little swollen, and he had some slight reddish marks on his face. In getting into the car he limped. I don't know where the Parsee or the Hindoo lepers live.

Re-examined by Mr. Anderson : For my own part, I believed he was a real leper.

Mr Sorabjee Pestonjee Lam, examined by Mr Anderson, said he had only once come across an objectionable person on the tramcars, having marks on the neck and itch on the hand. He did not report the matter to any one

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity : You wished to take a dog with you on a tramcar?

Witness : No.

I don't wish to hurt your feelings, but did you wish to do so :—No.

Mr. Inverarity. Then it must be another person.

Mr. Canny, employed in the Bombay Mint, said he remembered he was riding in a car with Mr. Soundy in July last. A leper was ejected from the car by a conductor? There was ample room in the car, but the man was ejected.

To Mr. Inverarity : Mr. Soundy complained to the inspector about turning the lepor off the car. The inspector said he had orders to do so. Mr. Soundy had been sitting in the car when the leper was turned off.

Did Mr. Soundy thank the conductor for respecting his feeling?

Witness : No he did not say anything.

But did he thank the Conductor!—No, why should he thank him?

Mr. Inverarity : I don't know, but did he do it? (Laughter). No.

Witness : Mr. Soundy asked for my name and address and I gave it him.

Dr. N. H. Ghesta, examined by Mr. Anderson, said the tram inspectors were not polite in demanding tickets for inspection. Very few were polite. Witness had often seen very dirtily-dressed people in the cars. He had seen sick persons coming from Parel and going to the Jamsetjee Hospital. In one case he saw a Hindoo carrying a sick child.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity : Do you object to work people travelling by the cars?—Yes, people dirtily clothed and perspiring.

How many years have you been travelling by tramcars?—Six or seven years, I have written frequent complaints to the Company, to which I have some times got courteous replies, The offenders have been punished in two or three cases.

Have you got the letter in your pocket that you got to-day?—Yes.

Mr. Inverarity read the letter in which it was stated that the cars could not be stopped on the railway incline. The learned counsel remarked that there was nothing discourteous in that letter.

This was the case for the defendant.

Mr. Inverarity said he would now call rebutting evidence for the plaintiffs.

The following evidence was called.

Shaik Ramzan said he was the conductor of the car in which Mr. Soundy was riding in July last with his two boys. There was one man in the car with the marks on his face, who got out of the car at Boree Bunder.

Mr. Inverarity : What was the matter with him?—He had two or three marks on his face. In Hindustani it is called "cehan-jan." On that man getting down at Boree Bunder. Mr. Soundy called the starter, Braganza, and spoke to him. Braganza told me that Mr. Soundy intended to report me, I have been four years in the Company's service as conductor.

Do you allow a person who is suffering from leprosy to travel by your car?—I never allow it.

Or do you allow a person suffering from an infectious disease, or a person with sores, to travel by your car?—No.

Persons with white spots are allowed to travel?—Yes.

Have you got the Marathi rules issued to conductors?—Yes, I have got the book.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anderson : I cannot tell you the provisions of any rule without looking at it. I read the book myself. Nobody read it out to me.

Just turn to page 33 of the book and read it out. Which book—Gujrati or Marathi?

Can you read both?—Yes.

Read out the Marathi. (Witness read at the top of page 33.)

Mr. Anderson : That will do.

Witness : I read Marathi better then Gujarati. My native language is Hindustani. When I was appointed a conductor, that book was handed to me, and it has ever since remained with me.

Do you know what diseases are infectious and what are not?—Yes, leprosy, small-pox, &c. Persons suffering from such diseases are turned off the cars, No passenger has in my presence objected to such persons, They are not allowed to enter my car.

You never take notice of any passenger with "cehan-jan" or "korr"?—Yes, I do take notice, but such a person is not turned off.

From what you heard from the starter, you believed that Mr. Soundy was going to get you into trouble?—Yes.

To Mr. Inverarity : I passed an examination in the rules before I was made a conductor. If I am asked what the rule is about sick persons, I could tell it without looking at the book.

The Court then adjourned until to-day.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 18.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS.)
Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Cause.

82-92—Ardasir, H and D—Ramnarayen Nathuram vs Keshavdas Mulchund and another—Tyabjee, D and J—(Part heard.)

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)
For Judgment.

615-91—J C Cama—Hormusjee Fakirjee and another vs Piroshaw Ruttonjee Sogoo—Brown and M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

82-92—In person—Goolam Hoosein Abdul Kader vs Valubdas Gopaldas and others.
175-92—Little, S N and B—Hajee Sidick Hajee Ibrahim vs Ahmed Hajee Mitha and others—Payne G and S.
405-92—In person—Mulloo Rajana vs Shaik Hoosein valad Mahomed Ayoob, &c.
515-92—Craigie, L and Co—The Nationl Bank of India vs Hormarjee Ardasir Hormarjee and another—Chalk W and S.
526-92—Craigie, L and Co—The Agra Bank vs Hormarjee Ardasir Hormarjee and another.

Undefended New Long Causes.

351-92—Turner and H—Luisa Caroline Heintez vs Carl Otto Heintez.
420-92—Little, S. N, and B—Narayen Kassinath vs Luckmibai alias Sonabai and others.
438-92—In person—Aajee Essack Chund vs Dadoo Miya Shaik Ahmed Busri.
462-92—Payne G and S—Mahomed Sayed Bin Goolam Mohidin vs Hawabai.
466-92—Bicknell and M—Hussonally Sullemanjee vs Fakir Mahomed bin Shaik Hussein.

Postponed Long Causes.

301-92—Roughton and B—The Bombay Tramway Company, Limited, vs Arthur Francis Soundy—Pestonjee, R. and K—(Part heard.)
149-92—Bhaishunker and K—Charles Agnew Turner vs Thucker Vussonjee Nanjee and others—Pestonjee, R and K, Crawford, B and Co., and Chitnis, M and M.

To Vary Commissioner's Report.

370-70—Payne, G and S—Karmali Rahimbhoy and others vs Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy and another—Roughton and B.
89-87—Payne, G and S—C A Turner vs Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy—Roughton and B.

SOLICITORS' EXAMINATION.

OUT of ten articled clerks, who presented themselves at the recent examination for the profession of solicitors of the High Court, seven were declared last evening to have passed successfully. The examination commenced on the 5th inst, and lasted four days, the examiners being Mr. G. H. Farran, Acting Commissioner and Master in Equity, Mr. M. H. Starling, Clerk of the Crown, and Mr. A. F. Turner of Messrs. Turner and Hemming. The names of the successful seven candidates are :—Mr. Jehangir Dorabjee Neemuchwalla, B. A., L.L.B., articled to Mr. Nicholson of Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen ; Mr. Maganlal Laldas Shroff, B. A., L.L.B., articled clerk to Mr. Roughton, of Messrs. Roughton, and Byrne ; Mr. Darashah Bejonjee Mehta, M.A., articled clerk to Mr. R. S. Brown ; Mr. Jamietram Jivanram, B. A., L.L.B., articled clerk to Mr. Furdoonjee M. Kanga, of Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga ; Mr. Vijbhucandas Munchharam Vakvasa, B. A., articled clerk to Mr. A. M. Dharamsi of Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi and Cama ; Mr. Motilal Tribhowandas Foujdar, B. A., L.L.B., articled clerk to Mr. Edgelow, of Messrs. Edegelow and Goolabchund ; and Mr. Ochavram Nanabhai, B. A., L.L.B., articled clerk to Mr. Lynch, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

MADRAS COTTON.

Second Report on Sowings, 1892.

SINCE the issue of the report on the early sowings of this crop—up to July 20th—the area of cotton sown in Government villages up to the end of September is reported to have been 516,800 acres, compared with an average for the corresponding period in previous years—the normal—of 539,300 acres and 300,900 acres last year. This area, added to the area reported to have been sown up to the end of July, makes a total of 616,200 acres, as compared with 617,600 acres, the normal area, and 343,400 acres, the area sown last year. Particulars of these later sowings are shown for each of the chief groups of cotton-growing districts in the subjoined table :—

Districts.	Area in sowings in			Increase or decrease over.	
	A normal year.	1891.	1892.	Normal area.	Area in 1891.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Kistna and Nellore	91,300	69,000	90,300	— 1,000	+ 21,300
Deccan districts	380,200	189,200	366,100	— 14,100	+ 176,900
Salem and Coimbatore	53,800	37,700	55,400	+ 1,609	+ 17,700
Other districts	14,000	5,000	5,000	— 9,000	......
Total late sowings.	539,300	300,900	516,800	— 22,500	+ 215,900
Area of early sowings	78,300	42,500	99,400	+ 21,100	+ 56,900
Total sown to September	617,600	343,400	616,200	— 1,400	+ 272,800

Sowings have been delayed somewhat in Cuddapah and Kurnool owing to the wetness of the season, and in a few places food-grains or indigo are reported to have been sown in the place of cotton this year, but the deficiency up to September in the Deccan districts amounts to less than 4·5 per cent. In the Central districts on the other hand there has been a very considerably larger area than usual sown so far during the current season.

The crop is reported to be everywhere good and the season has so far been very favorable except in Madura and Tinnevelly, where sowings have scarcely begun as yet.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 16th October, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah	29·792
Temperature of the Air	84·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·2
Dew Point	74·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·732
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	91·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·9
General Directions of Wind*	NE, ENE, NW, NNW, N.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	241

*From midnight to midnight.

FRANK BROWN'S CIRCUS.

THE grand military night at the Circus last night was well-attended, the evening being under the patronage of Colonel Symons and Officers of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry. A new programme was gone through, and several novelties were introduced which were warmly applauded. The Rocky Mountain wonders, which comprised gymnastic exercises, were performed without a hitch, and received vigorous applause. Horton and Linder for their gymnastic exercises on the triple bars were thrice recalled ; the other items on the programme all went off well. The second part of the programme comprised a comic pantomime, entitled "The Rendezvous," or "Love in Four Corners." The funniosities of the performers caused no little amusement. The evening was brought to a close by the Water Pantomime.

The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry Band, which had been kindly granted for the occasion by Colonel Symons, played several selections during the evening.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 15TH OF OCTOBER, 1892.

SUMMARY.

PRESSURE has increased either moderately or slowly in the North-West Provinces, the Indus Valley, Rajputana, Central India, and at Saugor, and has decreased in other districts. The fall has been brisk to rapid at Cuddapah, Trichinopoly, Bellary, Calicut, Cochin, Mangalore, Bangalore, Karwar, Goa, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Poona, Bombay, and Surat, and moderate in other places. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest on and off the Coromandel Coast. Gradients are moderate in the Bombay Presidency and steep to the east of longitude 76° and between latitude 22° and 14° north. Winds in Mysore and the Madras Presidency are cyclonic, while variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been strong at Masulipatam and moderate or light in other places. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Masulipatam, 12 at Secunderabad and 10 at Akola. The maximum and minimum temperature variations are irregular in all districts. The highest temperature in the shade was 98° and the lowest 56° at Jacobabad. Humidity shows a great rise at Belgaum, Cochin, Secunderabad, Bellary and Cuddapah, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Mysore, Berar, on the Malabar Coast and at Jubulpore and Saugor. Heavy rain has fallen at Cochin (2·64"), Masulipatam (2·55"), Mangalore (1·72"), Calicut (1·44") and Trichinopoly (1·12"), about an inch at Cuddapah, and light to moderate showers at Secunderabad, Bellary and Madras. The large depression which was yesterday to the eastwards of Madras is drifting westwards, and its centre now lies very near and off Madras in the Bay. The abnormal deficency at the centre of the storm amounts to about two-tenths and a strong gale, accompanied by heavy rain, is probably blowing there. This disturbance is now approaching the Coromandel Coast somewhere near Madras, and shows a decided tendency to move westwards. Hence the weather over the country lying to the south of Lat 16° and on and off the West Coast between Ratnagiri and Calicut is very unsettled and is liable to become strong. Conditions are very favourable for more or less heavy rain at the northerly stations in the Madras Presidency, Mysore and on the Malabar Coast. Weather will remain more or less cloudy and unsettled to the south of latitude 23°.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCT. 17.

The chief feature of the weather of the past 48 hours has been the westward advance of a shallow depression across the centre of the Bay to the coast districts of Madras : between Madras and Vizagapatam the depression apparently is very shallow, and probably has only given squally and not stormy weather in the centre of the Bay ; the centre of the depression is crossing the coast this morning a little south of Masulipatam, and is advancing westward ; but the depression will probably break up during the day. The storm has given heavy rain to the coast districts north of the track of centre. Vizagapatam reports six inches, Rajamundry, and Masulipatam over two. A partial indraught from the south has also given moderate general rain during the past 24 hours, in Malabar normal. Cold weather conditions prevail over the whole of Northern and Central India, the disturbance will probably give moderate general rain to the Deccan during the day.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 15.

Pelly, Lt, Bo. 3rd Beluch Regt. on leave, from Lorelai.
Jackson, Surgn-Capt. Bo. I M S, on duty, from Hyderabad.

OCTOBER 16.

Heyland, Capt, Bengal, R A. on leave, from England.

OCTOBER 17.

Thorn, Lt, Ms, R A. on leave, from Madras.
Scott, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, A M S, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.
Galloway, Lt, Bengal, Seaforth High, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.
Finlay, Lt, Ms, Suffolk Regt, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Hall, 2nd Lt, Ms, 21st Hussars, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Hodgson, Lt, 1st B Cavly, on leave.
Somerville, 2nd Lt, Punjab, 2nd N Fus, on leave, from Cherat.
Watts, Capt, Bengal, 2nd S W B, on leave.
Vanderzee, Lt, Bengal, 3rd Infy, Hyd Cont, on leave, from Hingoli.
Sherer, Lt, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Naini Tal.
Young, Capt, Bengal, 6th B L I, on leave, from England.
Fayrer, Capt, Bengal, 5th Goorkha Rifles, from furlough, from England.
Diaham, Capt, Bengal, 2nd Derbyshire Regt, on duty, from England.
Curzon, Major, N-W P, 1st R Brig, from leave, from England.
Bennett, Lt, Bengal, 1st R Fus, on leave, from Quetta.
Kettlewell, Capt, Bo, Foreign Dept, from furlough, from England.
Hillas, Capt, Bengal, 3rd D Gds, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.
Churchill, Brig-Surgn, Lt-Col, Bengal, A M S, on leave, from Allahabad.
Gray, Brig-Surgn, Lt-Col, Bo, I M S, from leave, from England.
Hore, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, I M S, on leave, from England.
Wans, Surgn-Major, Ms, I M S, to rejoin, from England.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 17.

Wans, Surgn-Major, Ms, I M S, to rejoin, to Madras.
Curzon, Major, N-W P, 1st Rifle Bde, to rejoin, to Bareilly.
Hodgson, Lt, 1st B Cavly, to rejoin, to Saugor.
Even, Capt, Bo, 3rd, Baloochis, on leave, to Kirkee.
Heyland, Capt, Bengal, R A, on leave, to Rawal Pindi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 18th October 1892.

The following drills will take place this week :—

Fort Head-Quarters.
To-day, at 7 a.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun-drill.
Thursday, at 6-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun-drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
Wednesday, at 7 a.m.—10" R. M. L. Gun-drill.
Thursday, at 8-30 p.m.—10" R. M. L. Gun-drill.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Bombay, 18th October 1892.

1. Members who intend competing at the forthcoming Bombay Presidency Rifle Association meeting (which takes place at Poona on the 15th November) are requested to pay their entrance fees at Head-quarters on or before the 29th instant, after which date no entries will be made. The Prospectus may be seen at Head-quarters.

2. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant Major R. S. Brown twenty-one days' leave from the 15th instant.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members who have not already drawn their arms, accoutrements and saddlery are requested to apply during the week for the same.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending October 15, as compared with the statement of October 8, 1892 :—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 8. Rs.	Oct. 15. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	36,50,000	36,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	45,92,572	52,05,947
Do. do. at Branches	32,72,482	31,29,970
Other Deposits	4,61,81,299	4,54,59,939
Post Bills	5,399	10,362
Cash Credits, undrawn	31,48,264	32,83,984
Rs.	7,11,50,016	7,07,40,202
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,11,50,443	1,11,45,125
Cash Credits on do. do.	72,27,448	71,71,308
Loans do. do. do.	74,68,183	74,13,026
Current Accounts overdrawn	711	588
Bills Discounted and purchased	85,96,689	91,95,891
Stamps, &c.	15,074	15,068
Dead Stock ...... Rs. 6,77,562		
Applied in reduction 2,85,000		
	3,92,562	3,92,562
Bullion		......
Cash Balances with other banks.	1,64,348	3,14,093
Cash and Currency Notes	3,61,34,558	3,50,92,541
Rs.	7,11,50,016	7,07,40,202

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bancoora, 2,130 tons, Captain W Britten, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, via Colombo, with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

THE s s Douro, 1,569 tons, Captain W B Marshall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Stephens as cabin passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE s s Wooloomoolloo, which arrived in harbour yesterday evening from New Castle (N-S W), under the command of Captain A R Pilkington, has brought 537 horses, out of which are 300 horses for the Indore State, 200 horses for the Remount Department and 37 for private use.

THE following is the list of passengers from Liverpool per s s Persia, Anchor Line, expected here to-night:—Rev, Mrs and Miss Ellwood, Mrs Hastings, Capt and Mrs Crawley, Mr J Watson, Mr Fforde, Capt Chamier, Mrs White, Col and Mrs Bishop and child, Miss J Henderson, Mrs A Crump, 2 infants, and maid, Mrs Craven Fowle, 2 children, infant and nurse, Miss Hickson, Mrs Willis, Mrs Nesbit and 2 children, Mr G H Colchester, Surgn-Capt C W Allport, Miss Thompson, Mr Blenkinsop, Mrs Kigel Jones and child, Mrs W C Anderson, child, infant, and ayah, Mrs Craddock and child, Lieut E B Lang, Col Osborn, Mr Kendall, Capt Alexander, Mr and Mrs Blair and 2 children, and S Cleminson.

EXTRA STEAMER FROM CHINA.

THE P and O Co's s s Thibet, 1,665 tons, Captain L M Wibmer, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Major Griffiths, Lieut Hodgson, Mr Banerjee, Mr Kotewal and 172 deck.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

THE following notices to Mariners are published by the Marine Department :—

"The white light which was formerly exhibited above a red light on the light vessel at the entrance of Musawwa harbour, has been shifted to Ras Madur Point ; the red light remains at the entrance of the Port."

The F L V "Colombo" stationed off the spit below Elephant Point will be brought up to town on or about the 8th proximo, for repairs, and a schooner rigged vessel painted red with "Spit in white" letters on her sides will be moored in her place.

It is intended on or about the 1st of January 1893 to alter the character of the Floating Light off the Krishna Shoal, to a double flashing light, viz., two white flashes following each other in quick succession each half minute. The proportion of the flashes to the eclipses will be as follows :—Flash 1½ seconds, eclipse 4 seconds ; flash 1½, eclipse 22½ secs.

The following changes in the buoyage of Zaila Harbour, Somali Coast, are notified—

The Efat Buoy is placed in 7½ fathoms of water off the N E edge of the Efat Reef which has extended more than half a mile to the eastward. The present position of the Buoy is determined by the following Sextant angles, viz., Beacon on Efat Island to Conical Hill 37° 33' 30". Conical Hill to Zaila 28°, Beacon to Channel Reef Buoy 111°.

The Seagull Shoal Buoy is placed in 9 fathoms of water off the N E corner of the Seagull Shoal with the following true bearings—Channel Reef Buoy, N 54 W ; Filfil Shoal Buoy, N 65 W ; Conical Hill, S 67 W ; and Zaila, S 63 W.

The Filfil Shoal Buoy is placed in 5½ fathoms of water off the south edge of the Filfil Shoal Buoy with the following bearings—Channel Reef Buoy Magnetic N 47deg 15ft W, true N 51deg 35ft W ; Wreck, Magnetic S 49deg 30ft W, true S 45deg 10ft W ; and Conical Hill, magnetic S 60deg 20ft W, and true S 64deg 00ft W.

The Channel Reef Buoy is placed in 3 fathoms of water off the eastern edge of the Channel Reef with the following Sextant angles—Consulate to Wreck, 22deg 33ft ; Consulate to big tree, 10deg 30ft ; and Consulate to Conical Hill, 190deg 30ft.

The Zaila Inner Buoy is placed in 3½ fathoms off the S E edge of the small reef lying to the east of south end of Sad-ad-din Island : it is used as a leading mark when the Big Tree is invisible :—Consulate to Wreck 55deg 16ft. Consulate to Big Tree 23deg 49ft. Consulute Conical Hill 35deg 00ft.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Bancoora	2170	Britten	A	M Mackenzie & Co
„ R. Head	2913	McCalmont	E	J Heyn
„ Aldgate	2208	Smith	N	K Nixon & Co
„ Eden Hall	2273	Jones	Q	E Bates & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Sabarmati ...... Nacoda ...... Shepherd & Co

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean-time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Armenia	2218	Read	1	W & A Graham & Co.
„ Thibet	1665	Wibmer	3	P & O Co
„ Bormida	1474	Sussoni	4	F Branchi.
„ Thames	2101	Seaton	5	P & O Co.
„ Ganges	4168	Alderton	6	P & O Co
„ Lycia	2116	McNay	10	K Nixon & Co
„ Kirby Hall	1688	Phillips	11	E Bates & Co
„ N. Hall	4139	Hood	12	E Bates & Co
„ Aston Hall	2254	McFee	13	E Bates & Co
„ D Balduino	3044	Cruciani	15	F Branchi
„ City of Perth	2505	Swan	16	Sir C Forbes & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S.S. Mahanadi ...... 1183 ...... Shepherd and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
17	Douro (s)	Marshall	Hull, Sept 16.
	Thibet (s)	Wibmer	Hongkong, Sept 28.
	Bancoora (s)	Britten	Calcutta, Sept 29.
	Ganges (s)	Alderton	London, Sept 22.
	Oriental (s)	Forbes	Mussowah.
	Woolloomoolloo (s)	Pilkington	New Castle (N. S. W.)

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Kapurthala (s)	Livingstone.	Karachi.
	R. I. M. S. Investigator	Oldham	Lakadive Islands.
	Taif (s)	Hannah	Mauritius, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Pachumba, for Karachi via K. Coast.
„ Arabia, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
„ Ramore Head, for Antwerp, Hull, &c.
„ Douro, for Hull via Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.
13 Niemen s ...... Frager ...... Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 13.—Steamers Capella, Hochheimer, and City of London and ship Avon.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.
15 Waverley s .... Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.
14 Clan Macleod s .... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 17.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s—20 bales printing paper, Framjee Ardesir Davur and Sons.

FROM LONDON.

Oronsay s—175 drums turpentine, N Surufally and Co ; 100 firkins colour, A Bhaijee ; 103 cases oilmenstores, &c, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy ; 9 cases chemicals, V Bhick and Co ; 3 bales printing paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee ; 4 cases camphor, Rogers and Co ; 150 kegs paint, E Keekabhoy ; 75 drums turpentine, M A Hoosen ; 26 cases oilmenstores, &c, E Russooljee ; 8 cases medicine, &c, S Pestonjee ; 728 packages paint, C Rajbhoy and Co.
Thames s—407 kegs paint, N Karamchund.
Canton s—50 firkins colour and 60 drums turpentine, M A Hoosen ; 30 drums turpentine, E Keekabhoy.
Ravenna s—12 packages medicine, B Cullianjee and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—7 bales tissue paper, K Abdoolhoosen.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—8 cases blotting paper, H Abdoolally.
Canton s—11 cases silvered sheet-glass, Shamjee Lilladhur ; 100 boxes candles, N Hebtoolabhoy ; 100 boxes candles, T Akberally ; 370 cases window glass, The Bombay Co ; 66 cases color, Nernon ; 111 boxes candles, A Heptoolabhoy ; 271 boxes candles, Khanbhoy ; 25 cases condensed milk, The Holland-Bombay Trading Co ; 30 cases China marbles, J Hoosen.
Oronsay s—20 kegs chemicals, M Veljee ; 10 cases writing paper, M Essajee.
Lycia s—15 cases butter, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 16.

10 p.m. - - - - - - - - - - - - 82·1

MONDAY, OCTOBER 17.

6 a.m. - - - - - - - - - - - - 78·2
10 a.m. - - - - - - - - - - - - 85·0
2 p.m. - - - - - - - - - - - - 88·3
4 p.m. - - - - - - - - - - - - 84·5

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOLD BROOCHES.—A select assortment of the newest designs in Lace and Fichu Brooches, all Gold, or set with Diamonds, Rubies, Pearls, Emeralds, Sapphires, and every variety of gems. All Gold Horse Shoes from Rs. 12. Fancy patterns set with Pearls, from Rs. 17. Diamond Brooches from Rs. 30.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryad Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer 12 Annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

HAVING an experienced LONDON IVORY TURNER in our employ, we are prepared to adjust and recolor Ivory Balls.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

MORTON, MAJU AND Co.'s IMPERIAL FAMILY MIXTURE TEA. Pure, New Season Tea of delicious aroma in flat boxes Re. 1 per lb. Liberal Discount to large buyers.—Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PESTONSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

ONLY Re. 1-4 Per Bottle.—Atkinson's Moss Rose, Damask Rose, Jasmin, Jockey Club, Violet, Sweet Briar, Lily of the Valley, Patchouli, &c. White Rose in 4 and 8 oz. Bottles, Lundborg's Edina, Tally-Ho, and Merechiel Niel Rose, Rs. 1-8 per Bottle.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Importers of Toilet Requisites.

REPAIR your WATCHES and CLOCKS where you get one year's guarantee, including breakages. Another advantage not offered by any other firm in India.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Watchmakers, Fort, Bombay.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Most splendid hotel in the Station. Comfortable and convenient. Perfect dinners, and visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS on General Literature, bound in Cloth, suitable for Libraries and Book Clubs, now available at the Bombay Circulating Library.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric-light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

TO CLEAR A CONSIGNMENT.—The following Wines of best qualities can be had very cheap:—Legarde and Co.'s Champaigne, Muscatel and Prunello Wines, Cocoa Bitters, and Chateau Margaux Claret, from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street; also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Rs. 6, 5 and 4 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and packed in boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manila and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS are the Lightest and Strongest, and therefore the Cheapest. A large consignment just received by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

LOST.—A SHARE CERTIFICATE, No. 1079, of the Manekji Petit Manufacturing Co., Ld. All persons are warned against the use of it in any manner. JAMNABHOY BHAGUBHOY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description,—33, Meadows Street, Fort.

LADIES' GLOVES.—A fresh arrival of the best French-Makes, 4 to 12 Buttons, in Tan, Drab, Grey and Black.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. for sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

FREE.—Complete ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE is now ready, Post free, with order forms and envelopes on application.—The ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, Ld., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A.S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Goilkara:—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

WANTED, First-Class PRESSMAN, accustomed to Wharfdales. Address "N.," care of this Office.

A NEAT and useful CALENDAR CLOCK in the form of a Paperweight, in handsome case, with movement of the very best quality, keeping accurate time, and also showing the days of the month, going in any position. Each Clock is thoroughly regulated and guaranteed. A pretty and useful present, Rs. 30.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, in the Mofussil postage extra.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LOANS!

ON PERSONAL SECURITY, combined with LIFE POLICIES.
On Shares and Stocks.
On House Property.
On Deposits with the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited.

The Undersigned is authorized by a Mofussil Bank to negotiate the abovementioned and other classes of Loans.

F. L. McAFEE,
Auditor and Public Accountant,
9, Church Gate Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

A SHIPMENT OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES, SELECTED by the well known IMPORTER, C. G. BALDOCK, to land at Bombay about the 15th October, consisting of well bred Carriage Pairs, up to 16 hds. 3 in. in Height, Weight Carrying Cobs, first class Hacks and Chargers. Also some well broken single Harness Horse, including two very fast Trotters. For further Particulars apply to

OOMER JUMAL,
Byculla.

WM. HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.
Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
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No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000, ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted to Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum when the balance is not under Rs. 1,000.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

STEEL BOILERS,
LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE
NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—

30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

SHAPOOR N. BHEDWAR,
PHOTOGRAPHER TO
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.
H. R. H. PRINCE CHRISTIAN AND FAMILY.
AWARDED 14 MEDALS,
Including 2 Championship Gold Medals and Several Diplomas.
HOURS OF BUSINESS:—
8-30 A.M. TO 4 P.M.
STUDIO OPEN EVERY DAY.
SWISS LODGE, CUMBALLA HILL,
BOMBAY.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL,"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE............ Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 17.

FURTHER financial advices from London to hand through Reuter since those noticed in our report under Saturday evening's date, make Indian Sterling loan ¼ per cent. lower, at 108¼; and the market rates of discount ¼ per cent. higher on short London Bills, and ⅛ on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 1⅜ and 2⅜ per cent. respectively, £250,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England, making half a million taken in three days. French Rentes in Paris were ⅛ per cent. higher, at 99½. Paris Exchange on London was unaltered, at fcs. 25·16. The Indian Council made extra allotments of Bills on the three presidencies, aggregating 25 lakhs (of which Calcutta took 21) at rates ranging from 1s. 3 3-16d. to 1s. 3 1-16—the former showing an advance of 3-16d. on the higher rate obtained for the extra Bills placed on Friday, and of 13-32d. on Wednesday's regular allotment price. The Exchange Banks, in presence of this result, put up their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight, 3-16d., making it stand at 1s. 2⅞d.

The Wheat Market was strong again on Saturday at a further advance of ½d. per cental in No. 1 Soft White, and White Delhi, on the spot in Liverpool at 6s. 6½d. and 6s. 4½d. per cental. Ex.-Quay, respectively. Linseed remained firm, apparently at previous rates for Bombay Seed; but quotations are still wanting.

American Arrival Cotton in Liverpool was 1-32d. to 3-64d. lower, the extreme quotations being 4 3-16d. for October-November deliveries, and 4 19-64d. for February-March. The quantity of Cotton in sight at New York at the close of the week was 1,100,000 bales, against 763,000 bales, visible a week previously.

IMPORTS OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.—Reuter's figures relating to shipments of *Cotton Cloth* and *Twist* to India for the month of September (delayed owing to mutilation in transmission) are at length to hand; and, as far as the missions to this Presidency are concerned, they show an increase in the principal item of *Plain Cottons* of over 5½ million yards as compared with the previous month's shipments, but a falling off of more than 2½ million yards as against those in September 1891. In all the other items, of *Goods*, however, there was a considerable diminution last month in each comparison, the falling off in *Printed Cottons* being much more marked than in *Coloured*. In shipments of *Twist* there was some increase as compared with August; but a much greater decrease as against September last year: Taking the missions for the 9 completed months of the present year, we find a falling off of 12¼ million yards in *Plain Cottons*; an increase of 7¾ million yards in *Coloured Cottons*; a decrease of 1½ million yards in *Printed Cottons*; and a falling off of 1½ million lbs. in *Twist* compared with the corresponding nine months last year.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	6,13,375
" " Branches	Dec.	"	1,42,512
Other Deposits	"	"	10,21,360
Government Securities	"	"	5,318
Loans	"	"	55,157
Bills Discounted	Inc.	"	5,99,202
Cash with other Banks	"	"	1,49,745
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	"	10,42,017

There had again been but comparatively little movement during the previous week in the items given in the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs as issued to-day, the Cash Balance showing the falling of of some 10½ lakhs compared with a moderate decrease of about 4 lakhs disclosed by the previous Return. The tendency, however, has been slightly towards a better demand for money for purposes of trade, which should become more marked after the *Dewalli*, and in view of the approaching opening of the new Cotton season; meantime the increase in trade requirements, as indicated by the present Return, is represented by over 15½ lakhs, rather than the amount added to Private Deposits in the previous week having been since withdrawn; and Bills Discounted having increased by nearly 6 lakhs; a slight diminution in Loans not materially affecting the result. The Cash Balance was helped, however, to some extent by increased Government Deposits at the Bank's Head Office.

COTTON.—Business in this staple has been almost a blank here to-day, the only transaction reported being the purchase of 100 bales of Akote, at Rs. 180 per candy. The feeling also has become dull, and prices have receded Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy.

A trifling fall of rain at Khangaum and Sholapore, and more at Bellary and Hubli is reported by this morning's official telegrams from the Cotton districts: but no harm had been done in either of these districts by the further fall, and over the Cotton area generally, fine seasonable weather continued to prevail. In most of the districts of the Bengal and Oomrawuttee circles picking of the crop had commenced, or would begin very shortly; while in the Broach and Dhollera circles (excepting some parts of the latter where excessive rain had necessitated resowing) the plants were flourishing in seasonable weather.

	Sept. 1892.	Aug. 1892.	Sept. 1891.
Bombay—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	37,150,000	31,500,000	39,800,000
Colored Cottons "	3,950,000	4,150,000	5,750,000
Printed Cottons "	7,650,000	10,250,000	11,300,000
Twist............lbs.	1,450,000	1,350,000	1,800,000
Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	88,050,000	72,000,000	71,550,000
Colored Cottons "	4,850,000	4,350,000	5,000,000
Printed Cottons "	3,750,000	3,900,000	5,000,000
Twist............lbs.	1,100,000	700,000	650,000
Madras—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	6,300,000	5,700,000	8,000,000
Colored Cottons "	600,000	700,000	1,250,000
Printed Cottons "	1,000,000	750,000	1,250,000
Twist............lbs.	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,400,000
Bombay only—	For 9 months 1892.		For 9 months 1891.
Plain Cottons...yds.	301,300,000		313,600,000
Colored Cottons "	39,050,000		31,300,000
Printed Cottons "	72,350,000		73,850,000
Twist............lbs.	10,150,000		11,800,000

WHEAT has been quiet in tone, with only a small business passing, the rapid rise in exchange having put a stop to purchases for export, the encouragement from the home markets notwithstanding. Prices, however, are all unchanged.

SEEDS have become dull, principally from the same cause, and transactions have been upon a small scale to-day, while prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have declined 2 annas per cwt. to our quotations, say:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-10-0	to	Rs. 7-12-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat	" 7-8-0			"
" " Cawnpore	" 7-0-0	to	" 7-2-0	"
" Red	" 6-8-0	to	" 6-9-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	802	bales.
Wheat	20,885	cwt.
Linseed	6,708	"
Rapeseed	7,492	"
Gingelly	3,003	"
Poppyseed	789	"
Castorseed	1,801	"
Rice	5,154	"

FREIGHTS are quieter, particularly for October and early November shipment. A steamer has been fixed, for April-May loading, at 19s. per ton, for one picked port.

Exchange opened firm again at 1s. 3 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 3-16d. for Demand; and at 1s. 3 11-32d. for three months' sight Credits, with 1s. 3 7-16 to 15-32d. quoted for next year, a moderate amount having been done at the latter rate. Towards afternoon, however, a general demand for Bank remittance, sprang up in the Bazaar, and rates weakened considerably. Credits also following suit to the extent of about 1-32. to 1-16d, but as the price of Silver in New York is equal to 40d. in London, the equivalent of about 1s. 3 5-16d. for Bank Demand, we shall not be surprised to see things harden in the morning; but meantime the market closed unsettled, as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 3 1-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 3 1-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 3¼d.	"
Credits	do.	1s. 3 9-32d.	"
Francs	do.	1·61	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet, at a decline of about ⅛ per cent. from Saturday evening's rates, our closing quotations being 106 9-16 for Fours for cash; 106 7-16 for the settling day at the end of this month; and 106-1-16 for the November account. 102, nominal, is still quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES remain without animation, and the only changes in rates which we have to notice this evening, are an advance of Rs. 5 per share in Connaught, James Greaves, and Manockji Petit Cotton Mill, and Bombay Flour Mill shares; and of Rs. 10 in Mofussil Press shares, at our revised quotations.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

JARDINE—Sept 24, at the Hotel des Deux Mondes, Avenue de l'Opera, Paris, wife of the Hon Mr Justice Jardine, of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BLAIR—KEELING—Sept 20, at the parish church, Hove, R E M Blair, son of late Lieut-Genl R Blair Bengal Inf. to Ellen Marion, daughter of Rev W G Keeling, of Medina-villas, Hove.

CARTER—YOUNG—Sept 22, at Cornwell Parish Church, Oxon, Rev W C Carter, Rector of Cornwell, son of Rev W E D Carter, Rector of Sarsden and Rural Dean, to Marion Fanny, daughter of the late W G Young, Commissioner, B C S.

CRAWLEY—SYER—Sept 17, at St Marylebone, G B Crawley, Capt, Bengal Staff Corps, to Adelaide, daughter of late C B Syer and Mrs Syer, of Twickenham.

HARRISON—GRABBE—Sept 20, at St Mary's, Goring, Sussex, John Bedford, son of G Harrison, of Field Place, Goring, to Edith Emily, daughter of late J Grabbe, of Elkadua, Ceylon, and grand-daughter of late Capt H P Thompson 15th Madras Native Infantry.

McINERNY—FOLLET—Sept 22, at St David's Church, Swansea, by the Very Rev Canon Wilson, John Francis McInerny, elder son of John McInerny, Saltash, to Julie Colombe, third daughter of the late Henri Follet, French Consul, Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur.

YUNG—GIBBS—Sept 20, at St Mary Abbott's Church, Kensington, Capt G F G Young, 6th Bengal L Inf, son of Col G Young, of Lucastes, Haywards Heath, to Agnes Hilda, daughter of late G L M Gibbs, of Ablington Manor, Fairford,

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BOSWELL—October 8, at Belgaum, the wife of H C Boswell, Abkari Department, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BICKEL—GROTE—October 11, at St. Andrew's Kirk, Madras, F W Bickel, to Theodora Margarethe, daughter of the late Rev Ludwig Grote, Hanover, Germany.

KING—EYRE—October 11, at St Paul's Cathedral, by the Rev C J Palmer, Arthur John King, to Edith Grace Eyre.

DEATHS.

MULLENS—August 24, at Calcutta, Kenneth Hamilton, son of late Rev Joseph Mullens, D D, aged 35.

PEARSON—Sept 23, at Ootacamund, India, Ellen Fanny, wife of Brig-Gen, H P Pearson, C B, Adjt-Gen, Madras Army.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1892.

THE Corporation has been successful in embodying in an able and vigorous memorial the presentiment of the claims which it was resolved to press upon the attention of the Secretary of State for more considerate and equitable treatment in the matter of the police charges. The subject in its main features is familiar to the public by the discussions which have preceded and attended successive appeals to the Bombay Government and the Government of India, and it is not necessary to deal with it now in any detail. But the memorial which has just been adopted by the Corporation as a matter of urgency puts the case in some respects in a new and stronger light, and moreover it deals very conclusively with the "historic argument based on the experience of the last century and the first half of this, which the Bombay Government somewhat rashly imported into the despatch addressed to the Government of India when transmitting the Municipal appeal to Simla. With a view to controvert the contention of the Corporation that Bombay was made solely liable in 1865 for the police as a local charge because it was the intention and declared policy of the Government of India at that time to apply the same rule to all India—an intention and a policy abandoned as inexpedient and unjust, seeing that the local authorities have no control over the police, for which they were to be made responsible—the Bombay Government proceeded to argue that even in the year 1753, the police were maintained out of a local assessment and a wheel tax levied by the Justices of the Peace assembled in Quarter Sessions. At that time his Excellency the Governor and his thirteen colleagues in the Government were Justices of the Peace, and as such exercised a preponderating influence, and naturally levied what they deemed fit for the maintenance of the Police Force. It was further shown that in 1827, rates were levied on shops, and stalls, and houses, and horses, and fees in the Courts and Police offices, a portion of which was applied to the maintenance of the Police. The Government of India appeared to be somewhat impressed by this reference to old history, for it stated that "as a matter of fact" the history of the question prior to 1881 does not support the view of the Corporation." It was very desirable that this point should be made clear, and the memorial to the Secretary of State deals with it very thoroughly. The argument of the Bombay Government is that because the Governor and his colleagues in the middle of the last century—when the idea of local self-government was not even dreamed of in India, made the police a local burden, therefore Bombay might justly be asked to bear that burden for ever after every other local body in the Empire has been relieved of it.

The memorialists do not desire to place the historic argument in the forefront of their case, or that the issue should be confused by references to a period when the city was not self-governed; but that they are quite prepared to appeal to recent history in support of their contention that Bombay has not been fairly or liberally treated in respect to the Police Charges. The grievance is one of some standing, and last year it was perceptibly and very peremptorily aggravated. Up to March 1891, the Municipality had to pay a little more than two lakhs and-a-half as the proportion of the Police Charges fixed by the Government under the provisions of the Municipal Act of 1888, which left it to the Government to fix the cost of the police and the portion thereof to be contributed by the Corporation. At the end of that month, when the budget for the ensuing year was already passed, a letter was received from Government, stating that in view of an intended increase of the Police Force costing about one lakh, the Municipality would be called upon to pay two lakhs and-a-half extra for 1891-92 and for 1892-93, respectively. It was further estimated that the Rs. 90,000 contributed hitherto by the Government could only be promised for a further two years. This high-handed and startling communication, which announced in the same breadth that the cost of the Police Force would be increased by one lakh, that the Municipal contribution would be at once arbitrarily raised by some two lakhs and-a-half, and that very shortly the Government would contribute nothing towards the expenses of the Police, was appealed against to the Government of India. The Supreme Government decided that the contribution of the local Government shall not fall below Rs. 90,000, and that for the present it shall be the maximum fixed by the Government of India—one-fourth of the net charges of the Police Force. The Corporation now appeals to the Secretary of State to be relieved of all pecuniary liability on account of the Police, and very cogent reasons are adduced in support of that prayer. They show that before a Municipal organisation was accorded to the City in 1864, the local Government only asked for a fourth of the cost of maintaining the Police Force, and that in the first draft of the Municipal Act this proportion was fixed. But on the promulgation of an order of the Government of India that in future all Municipalities should pay the whole of the local Police Charges, the provision was changed, and the Act as passed in 1865 saddled the City of Bombay with the whole cost of the police—as the first step towards uniformity of burdens throughout the country. This, of course, quadrupled the burden of the Police Charges paid by the City. The charges up to that time paid by the State were transferred to the Municipality. It was pointed out at the time that this constituted a very heavy burden on the ratepayers of Bombay especially as they would have also to contribute to the cost of the police in the mofussil Municipalities. Mr. Cassels, the member of Council, in charge of the Bill, stated that the step was taken, because the Government of India had ordered that one uniform system should be carried out through India, and that the order was doubtless in process of being carried out.

For seven or eight years no legislation on the subject was undertaken to carry out the order of the Supreme Government in the mofussil Municipalities, and all this time Bombay was paying four times what had been formerly paid. Naturally the citizens of Bombay complained that they alone were made to bear a burden, from which other Municipalities, including Calcutta, were exempted. The Bombay Government remonstrated with the Supreme Government, stating very plainly that the inhabitants of Bombay could not be expected to continue to pay when a similar arrangement was not imposed on other Presidency Towns, and expressed the hope that the Government of India would admit the justice of not exacting from the inhabitants of Bombay larger contributions to the Imperial revenue than were taken elsewhere. In 1868 a Government grant was made to Bombay to place this city and Calcutta on the same footing. In 1872 a new Municipal Act was passed, which rendered it optional with Government to take the whole or a proportion of the police expenses from the Municipal Fund. In the next year an Act was passed imposing on the Municipalities of the mofussil liable to such a proportion of the Police Charges as should not exceed one-half of the expenses of every description. All this time the hard measure of exceptional treatment under which Bombay suffered was the subject of continual remonstrance—"a constant source of difference and dispute" as the memorialists express it. In 1881 the Government of India made a new effort—and in an opposite direction—to establish uniformity in the Police Charges, which had not been accomplished by the order issued in 1864. The City of Bombay was liable for the whole of the charges, and practically paid three-fourths of them, while the mofussil was liable for one-half, and paid much less. It now became the object of the Government of India, while extending the area and scope of local self-government to transfer to Municipalities the cost of education, medical relief, and the like, and to relieve them of the charges for the Police Force over which they had no control and in whose efficiency they could be expected to feel any interest or concern. In the mofussil the Municipalities were relieved of the liability for half the cost of the local police, and undertook the liability for establishing and maintaining public hospitals and dispensaries; and supplying medical relief, the providing of special aid for the sick in time of epidemic diseases, and the establishing and maintaining of the middle-class and primary schools. In the City of Bombay the liability for measures to prevent and check the spread of dangerous disease and the maintaining and aiding and suitably accommodating primary schools, was imposed; but the liability for the maintenance of the Police Force, the strength and cost of which are in the hands of Government was maintained. The inequality of treatment is even more glaring than at first sight appears for the charges of medical relief in the mofussil are still paid by the State. And there is another consideration. The Supreme Government, while avowing its desire to establish equality of treatment, expressly recognised that great seaports, like cities which are places of pilgrimage, have a fair claim for exceptional liberality in respect to State contributions towards the up-keep of the Police Force. The new burdens imposed on the City of Bombay are heavy; and as we have seen, the Police Charges instead of being removed in accordance with the later policy of the Government of India in the Local Government resolutions, are being largely increased. What wonder then if the Municipal Corporation complain? The Government of India in the despatch of October 13th 1881, expressly laid down the principle on which the Local Governments were to act:—"The Governor-General-in-Council would be glad to see Municipal bodies relieved altogether of the charge for police: an equal amount of expenditure on education, on medical charity and, if possible, on public works of local interest, being transferred to them with as full control as may be practically expedient over the details of such expenditure." Bombay has incurred a large expenditure on education and on medical relief, and a vast outlay, amounting to over two crores on works of public utility, while there are drainage and other works still to be faced, which will cost another crore before all is done. And instead of being in return "relieved altogether of the charge for police:" the rate-payers have to meet sudden and undefined demands for increase of expenditure, to which no finality can be assigned. Have not the citizens of Bombay good right to complain, and to say in the words of his Excellency in Council in the despatch of November 2, 1866, "that it is not likely they will continue to pay when similar burdens are not thrown upon other towns."

AMONG the new publications of the week in England are Mr. H. Morse Stephen's well-written little book on Albuquerque, which forms an admirable addition to Sir W. W. Hunter's "Rulers of India" Series. As the lecturer on Indian History at the University of Cambridge and the author of "the Story of Portugal," Mr. Stephens was well qualified to describe the life of the great Portuguese pro-Consul. In the preface mention is made of two books published in India: contributions to the "Study of Indo-Portuguese Numismatics," by J. Gerson da Cunha, Bombay, 1880, which Mr. Stephens styles an interesting pamphlet on a fascinating subject, and "An Historical and Archæological Sketch of the City of Goa, by Jose Nicolao da Fonseca, Bombay, 1878, "a most carefully compiled volume." Not only are the leading events of Albuquerque's Asiatic career described by Mr. Stephens with intelligence and skill, but he presents us with what is not the least interesting part of the volume, a succinct examination of the causes that produced the decay of Portugal's Eastern Empire. Of Albuquerque's encouragement of mixed marriages the author points out that that unique policy of colonization—unique so far as India is concerned—has been far reaching in its results and has profoundly influenced the present condition of the Portuguese in India. "His aim in this policy was to form a population, which should be at once loyal to Portugal and satisfied to remain in India for life." The Portuguese are remarkable for their willingness to marry with other races, and it does not seem from the evidence quoted by Mr. Stephens that Albuquerque's fellow-countrymen required much "encouragement." Indeed, we are told that "those who desired to marry were so numerous that Affonso de Albuquerque could hardly grant their requests, for he did not give permission except for men of proved character to marry." He especially favoured alliances with "the wives of the Mahomedans he had killed." How the widows regarded the matter, is not stated, But the weaker sex was not of so much account in those days at it is now, and probably their consent was taken pretty much as a matter of course.

ALTHOUGH the ex-Indian medico and political, Colonel Oliver Duke, did not, as his friends anticipated, win a victory for the Unionist party in Bedfordshire, he came within measurable distance of success. His opponent, in spite of his local influence, only kept the seat for the Liberals by a majority of 242, being a fall of nearly 800 within a few weeks. The vacancy was caused by the elevation to the peerage of Mr. Cyril Flower (now Lord Battersea), who specially distinguished himself at the General Election by the virulence of his attacks on the Upper House, and by the contemptuous manner in which he referred to the despised hereditary principle! He was not exactly a leading personage in the House of Commons, and except in one sense he will not be an ornament to the House of Lords. He at one time enjoyed the reputation of being the best looking man in Parliament, and he seemed to be proud of the distinction.

THE Indian Section of the Society of Arts will open its next session on the 19th January. There is every prospect of the Session being an exceptionally good one. Some of the meetings of the Society will commence earlier. The President (Sir Richard Webster, M.P.) delivers his annual address in November, when the silver medals awarded to readers of papers will be presented. Among the medallists are Mr. George Batten, Dr. J. A. Voelcker, and Mr. J. A. Baines.

AMONG other passengers who left England by the Sutlej was Mr. Birdwood, of the Egyptian Service, who is returning to his duties in the Nile Valley after a short holiday. This young and promising official will, it is hoped, have as successful a career in Egypt as members of his family have had in India. He is a capital Arabic scholar, and his linguistic attainments have already been of considerable service to him.

THE hearing of the Tramway Company's suit against Mr. A. F. Soundy having been resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran at the High Court yesterday, several additional witnesses were called to support Mr. Soundy's allegations in his letter published in the newspapers. The case for the defendant was closed at a late hour, when Mr. Inverarity said he would call rebutting evidence on behalf of the plaintiffs. A little army of tram inspectors and conductors were in attendance in Court; and one of the latter, a Mahomedan conductor, was called and examined, after which the Court adjourned until to-day.

IT has been decided to appoint provisionally for the ensuing cold weather, an assistant inspecting officer of Imperial Service Cavalry in the Central India States.

CERTAIN questions connected with the legislation controlling cooly labour in Assam were referred some time ago to the Bengal and Assam Governments at the request of the Secretary of State. Answers have now been received, and the subject can be taken up during the Calcutta session.

THE programme of railway construction for next year will embrace no new projects: only sufficient funds being available for those already in hand, such as the Bengal-Assam, East Coast, Godhra-Rutlam, Lucknow-Benares *via* Rai Bareli, and military lines on the frontier.

THERE has been some little discussion in Calcutta, says *Indian Engineering*, on the knotty point as to whether a Railway Company should have a depreciation account. When the line, buildings, and rolling stock, have been kept thoroughly efficient, out of revenue, and this is certified to by the Government Inspector of Railways, depreciation would appear to be superfluous. This at any rate is the common sense view to take, nor does it seem that it has been the practice hitherto to make such provision on that head in the accounts of Indian railways.

ATTENTION has been drawn in Bombay, observer the *Pioneer*, to the probability of work being stopped at the end of next month on the Godhra-Rutlam Railway owing to the want of funds. The position is certainly awkward, and it is difficult to see how the Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway Company, who are constructing the line, will find a way out of their dilemma. They recently pressed for an additional grant from the Government of India, but this the latter were quite unable to give. They had in fact, to try and cut down their present allotments to other lines by thirty lakhs on account of financial straits. They over-allotted that amount according to custom, calculating on the usual lapses, but in face of the present unsatisfactory outlook they cannot run the risk of the full allotments being worked up to. The Godhra-Rutlam Railway, therefore, is not the only one on which large works will have to wait. We can only hope that the Company making it will be able to arrange for such terms with their contractors as will allow work to go on at least on some sections of the line.

SOME explanation is due, *Truth* says, from the Civil Service Commissioners respecting the treatment of classical and mathematical candidates at the last Indian Civil Examination. I understand that the mathematical paper was outrageously hard, and the character of it is pretty clearly indicated by the fact that the first man on the list scored less than one-half the maximum marks, while still lower down the list were a Cambridge Wrangler and an Oxford First-Class man who had spent six months with a leading coach. The first paper set is understood to have been returned and revised in order to make it stiffer. On the other hand, the candidate at the head of the list is stated to have taken only a a Second Class (classics) at Oxford. By the new regulations respecting this examination, which came into force a year or so ago, an enormous advantage was given to classical men; but, from the above facts, it would seem as if mathematics are in future to be absolutely boycotted.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR, M.P., speaking at a Volunteer meeting at Tranent, East Lothian, on Sept. 28, said he did not think the House of Commons or Parliament—and of course the matter chiefly rested with the House of Commons—he did not think the House of Commons provided very good machinery for either criticising or constructing a great military or naval policy. Again, there were difficulties in connection with the Ministerial management of the national defence. No Ministry knew how long it might be in power. Every Ministry knew it could not possibly do a more unpopular thing than augment the Budget, and there was therefore a great temptation to transfer the burden of national defence to some other year, to some other Budget, and possibly to some other Administration, and to allow the organisation of that fundamental and essential element of national well-being to fall somewhat into neglect and decay. It was the business of the public to see that this primary duty was not neglected. Much had been done, but he still saw something which had to be done, and unless they constantly kept their watch upon the machinery it would be allowed to go astray—it would be allowed to fall into decay.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FIRST LIFE GUARDS.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The removal of the First Life Guards to Shorncliffe has been ordered. They will be replaced at Windsor by the 1st King's Dragoon Guards now stationed at Shorncliffe.

THE EVICTED TENANTS.

The Commission appointed by Mr. Morley to enquire into the cases of evicted tenants, which consists of Mr. Justice Mathew, and four other gentlemen, whom the *Times* describes as having not the slightest claim to authority, and doubts whether the Irish landlords ought to appear before such a body.

GREECE AND ROUMANIA.

ATHENS, Oct. 16.

Greece has broken off diplomatic relations with Roumania owing to the latter power having forbidden the execution of the will of a Greek subject who had bequeathed a vast estate in Roumania to promote Greek industries.

TOTAL WRECK OF THE S. S. BOKHARA AND LOSS OF LIFE.

HONGKONG, Oct. 17.

News has reached here that the P. and O. S. N. Co's. s. s. Bokhara, which left Shanghai on the 8th inst. for Hongkong, has been totally wrecked, having experienced frightful weather. A succession of high seas swept over the ship and put out the fires, and she then became quite unmanageable, and drifted on to Sandisland in the Pescadores, where she struck and broke up. The Commander and the majority of the officers and crew were lost, and so far as is yet known only twenty-three of those on board were saved.

THE PAMIRS.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The *Times* publishes a letter from General Sir John Adye, in which he argues that the Pamirs may be left out of the account as a possible base of operations for the invasion of India. Great Britain, he adds, may remain unconcerned as to the ultimate ownership of the Pamirs being Russian or Afghan.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, Oct. 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, with the outward English mails of the 7th inst., left here for Bombay to-day, at 4 p.m.; and the s.s. Oceana for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The Bombay mails of the 1st instant arrived at Brindisi.

THE CHIN OUTBREAK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 17.

News from Fort White, dated the 15th instant, states that stockade No. 3, Northern Chin Hills, was attacked again last night, but the Chins were repulsed. There were no casualties. Six Chins and the Chiefs from the Sagaleen village, carrying a flag of truce, came in to-day, and reported that the Chins were meditating raids in the Kale Valley. No news has been received from Mr. Carey at Tiddim yet.

THE ULWAR MURDER TRIAL.

The second letter relied on by the defence is written with pencil, and like the first bears the Maharaja's initials in English. It directs Ramchander to bring the ladies of the palace to Naini Tal, and concludes with these words: "There is no need for Kunj; smash him. My oath on it. ('Kunj ki zarurat nahin; Phor dalo. Meri kasam hai.')" The defence suggest that the Kunj referred to is Kunj Behari Lal. Neither the letter bears any date. On the second letter are Hindi words similar to those on the first. Yesterday, the defence called four witnesses, one a jagirdar, the second the private tutor to the reigning Maharaja, the third the Naib Tehsildar, and the fourth the brother of one of the Maharaja's widows. Of these witnesses two declared the signatures to be of the Maharajas; and the others said they resembled like the Maharaja's signature. The last-mentioned witness declared that the Hindi on the first letter was the Maharaja's, but not the Hindi on the second letter. A third letter found in Ram Chander's house, after his arrest, and produced by the prosecution was shown to the witnesses. This letter contains no compromising words. Some witnesses said that the signature on it was that of the Maharaja's. One said it was not, and another witness positively identified the Hindi on this letter as the Maharaja's. Three peons were called, who deposed that the Maharaja ordered them and the rest of the servants at Naini Tal not to salam Kunj Behari Lal.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. W. R. Burkitt, Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, will be sixth Judge, Allahabad High Court. [illegible] vacancy caused by the absence of Mr. Justice [illegible]homed will be filled by Mr. R. S. Aikman, Judge [illegible] Farukhabad.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

All the local Governments, except the Punjab, have furnished the Government of India their proposals for carrying out the provisions of the Act under which the representative principle is to be given further effect to in the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils. The Provincial Governments without Councils should arrange to send their representatives from time to time to the head-quarters of the Government of India to share in the Imperial Legislative works.

THE MAHSUD WAZIRIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 17.

The Commisioner of the Derajat telegraphed on the 11th October that the Mahsud Waziris have restored one Snider carbine, two swords, one shield, and one blanket taken by the Nekzan Khels from the Beluchistan levees. Jabbar Abdul Rahman Khel has also been brought in. Zorawar Topchi Samendar and other Wano Ahmadzai Maliks, having recovered the rifles from Zarriband, have restored three Snider carbines and one sword.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 15.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oriental arrived here [illegible] morning.

COLOMBO, Oct. 17.

[illegible] Steamer Oroya from London arrived.

TRINCOMALEE, Oct. 17.

H. M. S. Redbreast from Colombo arrived.

The Italian steamer Bisagno left Hongkong for Bombay on the 15th instant.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar's steamer Nyanza reached Zanzibar, direct from Bombay, to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats

Good Dhollera	3⅜d.
[illegible] per cent. Consols	97¼
[illegible] per cent. Rentes	99¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67
Bar Silver	39⅝

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Some notable if not strikingly novel contributions to present day controversy have been made this week. The *Times* with commendable enterprise had the whole of Mr. Gladstone's article in the *North American Review* cabled from New York, but out of merciful consideration to its readers only prints more or less copious extracts. The article is a reply to one by the Duke of Argyll, and that energetic dialectician has since sent two long letters to the *Times* defending his position, and promises more! Mr. Goldwin Smith forwards another laborious communication from Canada, warning his fellow-countrymen of the perils of setting up a separate Parliament in Dublin, while Mr. John Redmond in the *Nineteenth Century* explains in some detail his ideas of what the Home Rule Bill should consist of. The crux of the question is the retention of the Irish members at Westminster, as Mr. Redmond with more candour than some of his friends admits. We are airily told that the representatives of Ireland in the British Parliament will only vote on imperial affairs. Mr. Redmond pertinently asks, what are imperial affairs? As he points out the most completely imperial of all affairs is the existence of the Imperial Government. "The Imperial Government will depend for its existence, and all imperial policy depends for its continuance upon the support of Parliament. The fate of a Ministry may depend upon a decision of Parliament upon some purely English or Scotch question, as for example, the question of Disestablishment. Does not this purely British question at once become an imperial one, upon which Ireland would be entitled to vote the moment the existence of the Imperial Government depends upon its decision?" The Home Rule party are not very thankful to Mr. Redmond for pointing out this dangerous rock ahead, but otherwise they express great satisfaction with the tone of the article, which is more friendly to Mr. Gladstone than might have been expected.

The first meeting of the new Cabinet was held yesterday. It was hurriedly convened to consider the Uganda question, which notwithstanding the political lethargy that always follows a General Election is attracting much attention. The adjournment of the Cabinet until to-day seems to indicate that the Ministry are, if not absolutely, in favour of complying with the demands of the Imperial East Africa Company, more alive to the responsibilities of the situation than some of their supporters who make no allowance for the difficulties of evacuation, such as are so vividly described this morning by Mr. Mounteney Jephson. A week ago an influential deputation from the Church Missionary Society waited upon Lord Rosebery to urge him not to abandon what has been described as the key of Central Africa. In his not unsympathetic speech his lordship seemed to hint that it would have been better if his visitors had not deferred calling at the Foreign Office until after the change of Government, and there is a disposition in some quarters to censure the Marquis of Salisbury for not deciding the matter before he went out of power. All Governments are timid at election times, but considering that Lord Salisbury urged Sir William Mackinnon's company to take possession of this sphere of influence—so at least it is alleged—a little more courage might have been expected from the most spirited Foreign Minister of our time. But it is not very profitable to dwell on mistakes of the past. The point which the Cabinet have to consider is whether they will as representing the nation step in and undertake the work that the company's resources will not permit them to continue; or submit to withdrawal at the end of the year. What the latter alternative means is shown by "Mr. Mounteney-Jephson who knows what he is talking about. I have myself" writes that gentleman seen the Equatorial Province, and I know too well what the evacuation of an African province means. I know that it means disaster and misery to thousands of helpless people who have been rendered helpless by European interference." The country, he contends, cannot be left as we found it. "Missionaries and natives alike, who formerly relied upon themselves, only now rely upon the influence and promised protection of Great Britain, which has robbed them of their former power of self-reliance and self-preservation." The fears of the officials of the French-African missions, and of some people nearer home, that if we leave Uganda, the Germans will take our place, are lightly regarded by the *Daily News*, which in a rather cock-sure manner declares that our treaties with Mwanga will remain when the agents of the Company have withdrawn. If Mr. Gladstone's Government follows the advice of the Ministerial organ all that it will do will be to lend the British East Africa Company's officials a hand in extricating themselves and those who may be in danger. This heroic solution of the difficulty is not one that will add to the popularity of the Ministry, even among some of their own supporters. The *Pall Mall Gazette* is opposed to abandonment, though I daresay that like many persons with whom I have conversed on the subject it is not in favour of our assuming great responsibilities merely for the pecuniary advantage of the shareholders of the East Africa Company. A suggestion that meets with much support is that instead of subsidising the Company, which scarcely anyone seriously proposes, Captain Lugard should be sent back as her Majesty's Commissioner, acting under the British Agent at Zanzibar. The Captain, who is daily expected in England, has according to Mr. Mounteney-Jephson, much in him that reminds one of Gordon. If he possesses the qualities attributed to him, some of which I am afraid the illustrious hero of Khartoum did not possess in a high degree, it is to be hoped that Captain Lugard's services will be secured by the Government if they have not finally committed themselves to a policy of withdrawal.

Mr. Morley's letter to "Dear Mr. M'Carthy," announcing the intention of the Government to appoint a small Commission to examine and report "as promptly as may be" on the case of the evicted tenants, has been hailed with many outward manifestations of delight on the part of the Nationalists and, with perhaps, fewer expressions of dissatisfaction than might have been expected on the part of the Unionists. One prominent opposition journal, though it has since somewhat changed its mind, was, in the first instance, disposed to minimise the Chief Secretary's action, and to regard the move as of no concern to any one except the poor deluded victims, who had asked for bread and received a stone. Mr. Morley who has to be careful, makes an adroit use of Unionist admissions as to the gravity of the situation, thereby to a certain extent disarming criticism. He recalls the fact that in the discussion which took place in the House of Commons a little more than a year ago his predecessor as well as other members of the Unionst party, including Mr. Smith-Barry, fully admitted that a great evil existed, to which it was most desirable, in the interests of peace and good government, that an effective remedy should be applied. The 13th section of the Land Act of 1891 was accordingly passed, but the hopes entertained by its authors have not been realised. According to Mr. Morley out of the immense number of cases in which the section was designed to bring relief, only 187 settlements were effected, and of these considerably more than half were on one property. Mr. Morley is blamed in some quarters for making so much of the outlay for police, &c., involved in the existing condition of things, and he is not quite fairly accused of implying that law and order need only be maintained when it can be done on the cheap. He estimates the extra force of constables required in connection with the evicted tenants at 600, and mentions that one disturbed district has cost the country over £13,000 since 1881. We have heard much lately about the peacefulness of Ireland, but it seems that when Lord Salisbury went out of office between seven and eight hundred persons were under special police protection. That might be called an armed peace. The scope of the investigation is a wide one, too wide to please some people, and the Commission is asked to suggest means for bringing about settlements and the reinstatement of evicted tenants. "We institute this inquiry," says Mr. Morley, "in good faith, in the hope that both landlords and tenants will assist in it, and in the belief that it is an indispensable preliminary to effectual measures for healing a deep social mischief in Ireland."

The evicted Tenants' Association meanwhile have received Mr. Morley's proposals with more subdued gratitude than some of their compatriots, and modestly put in a claim for the trifling sum of a quarter of a million to maintain the dispossessed farmers until they can be restored to their tenancies by an Act of the Legislature. I hear that Mr. Morley is being urged privately to refuse the assistance of the constabulary at pending and future evictions. Up to the present he has firmly declined to accede to this request, and I am told that he stoutly defends the impartiality, or at any rate the integrity, of the much-abused Castle officials. In spite of this, however, it is taken for granted in well-informed Nationalist circles that Sir West Ridgeway's days in Dublin are numbered. When Sir Robert Hamilton was *de trop* he was quietly removed to Tasmania. A like translation appears to await Sir West Ridgeway, who is as much out of sympathy with Mr. Morley as Sir Robert Hamilton came to be with Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. I say came to be, for it is now averred on what has the appearance of being good authority, that the Conservative Government of the time before they found Sir R. Hamilton in the way employed him to draft a Home Rule scheme. As a Civil Servant Sir R. Hamilton's mouth is sealed on the subject, but in the not altogether unnatural or unjustifiable desire to discredit the Tories, Liberals are appealing to Mr. Morley to confirm the damaging allegation. The question of Sir West Ridgeway's successor is likely to cause some perplexity to Mr. Morley. Strange as it may seem to those who know nothing of Mr. George Fottrell, except that he is a clever Irish solicitor, he is, I am assured, in the running for the Under-Secretaryship. Mr. Morley thinks very highly of him, but his strongest backer is Mr. John Dillon. The Healys, however, are strongly opposed to Mr. Fottrell's selection, partly I suspect because he is the nominee of Mr. Dillon, and as they are the strongest section of the Irish party, it is not improbable that they will have their own way. They would not be displeased to see Sir R. Hamilton re-appointed, and he himself is believed to be anxious to return to his old post. His term of office as Governor of Tasmania expires in March, and if necessary he could come home earlier. The soreness that has existed between Mr. Dillon and the "Bantry Gang," as it is called ever since the former went to prison without pronouncing any decided opinion respecting the Parnell leadership, has not disappeared; if anything the relations between Honest John and his colleagues are more strained than ever. Mr. Dillon is one of the directors of the *Freeman's Journal*, and to anyone who can read between the lines the effect of this want of unity is apparent in the editorial columns of that paper. But whilst the Nationalists have their internal divisions they are in the main united in their views as to what they think Mr. Morley should do. They may not expect him to remove the "Removables" by a stroke of his pen, but they do look to him to thin the ranks of the stipendiary Magistrates who rightly or wrongly are very unpopular. Then they will be greatly disappointed if he does not take an early opportunity of releasing the Donegal prisoners, some of whom were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. Nobody denounced more vigorously than Mr. Morley the packing of the jury that tried these men, and if he fails in the course of the next week or two to act upon the hint thrown out to him he will have *un mauvais quart d'heure.* His position, fair as it may look from the outside, is not quite a bed of roses. So far as the Nationalists are concerned Mr. Morley, when in Dublin, is nearly as much isolated as the Chief Secretary of a Conservative Government. It is positively asserted that during the whole recess Mr. Morley has not received a visit from a single member of the Nationalist party. An Irish M.P. would no more think of going to the Castle or the Chief Secretary's residence, in Phœnix Park, even though a Home Rule Government be in power than he would of committing suicide. If Mr. Morley wants to hold intercourse with the Parliamentary representatives of the Irish people, the only way he can accomplish his object is to hire a house in one of the squares or engage apartments in an hotel. But this might be thought *infra dig.*

There has been a serious and discreditable outbreak in the 1st Life Guards at the Windsor Barracks, culminating in a number of saddle panels being cut by the discontented troopers. Some very sensational accounts of the affair have been published. The public are asked to regard these particulars as exaggerated, but after what is said to have occurred yesterday the incident would seem to be sufficiently grave. Major-General Lord Methuen, Commandant of the Home District, requested the offenders to step forward and acknowledge their guilt, which, in that case, he said, would be dealt with simply as insubordination. He gave them five minutes to consider, but as none of them made any admission, he intimated that he should have to report the matter to the Commander-in-Chief as a mutiny. In view of what has lately happened here in London as well as in the Royal borough, of all places in the country there is something to be said for the rumoured intention to make the Guards take their turn of foreign service like the rest of the Army.

There is an unauthenticated report that Sir Richard Temple once administered something like personal chastisement to an eminent journalist under the impression that he was Mr. Harry Furniss. Mr. Herbert Paul will probably, when Parliament meets, deem it wise to give Sir Richard Temple a wide berth, for it is announced that the member for South Edinburgh is the author of the sketch of your former Governor that appeared in yesterday's issue of the *Daily News*. The writer whoever he is cannot be accused of flattering Sir Richard Temple; indeed the article might almost have been written by one who imagined that the Indian career of the hon. Baronet ended with his Lieutenant-Governorship. Moreover, the whole account is more a reflection of Calcutta opinion or prejudice than of the fairer estimate of Sir Richard Temple formed in Bombay. It is admitted by the *Daily News* contributor that the subject of the satire—for it is a satire—is a man of inordinate industry, but that is almost the only good quality that he is credited with. "He did not," we are told, "come into the world with an unusually large stock of brains." That is of course a commodity more plentiful in London newspaper offices than elsewhere. "He is one of the driest writers of his own or any other age. He does not shine in conversation." "His dull harangues are never illumined by a spark of wit." "A Mechanics Institute would find him a good standing dish when more interesting lecturers were not to be had." Sir Richard may not be so brilliant a genius as the writer in the *Daily News*, but he is not wanting in some of the more humble virtues in which his anonymous assailant is rather deficient. One of these is accuracy which, although it may not be greatly valued in Bouverie Street, is held in respect by old-fashioned people. "The moment he was released from the function of administering Bengal he became a candidate for Parliament." So says this veracious critic. Sir Richard was released from the function of administering Bengal in 1877. He became a candidate for Parliament in 1880. The *Daily News* is not aware that he was ever Governor of Bombay. Again, it is announced with the same air of omniscience that Sir Richard would have acquired more durable, and on the whole more respectable fame if he had "waited for the nomination to the India Council, which he would almost certainly have received." I would have given a good deal to see Sir Richard's face when he perused this sentence. An incautious friend of mine, when a vacancy occurred in the Council some years ago, ventured at the House of Commons to suggest to Sir Richard that he would be selected. The poor man is not likely to forget the glance of withering scorn that accompanied the proud and sarcastic reply: "We, gentlemen of the House of Commons, are accustomed to consider a seat in the House of Commons a greater honour than membership of the Secretary of State's Council. It may be a greater honour, but it is not always so safe and lucrative. One has known even in recent years M.P.s who would have been glad when the glamour of St. Stephen's vanished to surrender their privileges as legislators for the dignity and emoluments of the India Office. But Mr. R. Temple was never of this number. With pardonable vanity he thinks his presence at Westminster indispensable in one House or the other. "Anglo-Indians," says the *Daily News*, "are not wont to charm the House of Commons." This is sometimes, though not always the fault of Anglo-Indians. Certain members of Parliament look askance at their Anglo-Indian colleagues, especially if they are ex-officials. Jealousy is partly the cause, but I almost fancy that the feeling referred to arises in some measure from the belief that an Anglo-Indian official is little better than a slave-driver.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING.

The first day's sports of the Bombay Gymkhana Athletic and Sporting Meeting of 1892 commenced on the Marine Lines ground yesterday evening. A large gathering was attracted outside the ropes, but the select enclosures were sparsely patronised. The character of the sports was productive of much interest, and though the fields were somewhat disappointing, yet the rivalry in these popular "trials of speed and strength" was fully maintained, and resulted in some capital races. Competitors were bound by the rules of the Amateur Athletic Association, a proviso which greatly facilitated the responsibilities of the committee, and contributed to the success of the meeting. Amongst the interesting events were the School Boys' Flat Race, which was won by Master Gilbert Piper, who displayed remarkable celerity. "Throwing the cricket ball" drew a field of nine. Carnegy was fancied and justified expectations by throwing the missile over 97 yards. In "topping the timber" Surg-Maj. Peterkin jumped off first and did not relax his efforts over the hurdles till he had finished "all out" in splendid style, though he had completely outdistanced the other competitors. But he had decidedly hard luck in the quarter mile flat race. In this event Vanderzee and himself started level at the report of the pistol, and kept up a hot pace during almost the first half of the course shoulder to shoulder. Their keenness of rivalry portended a hard fight. But unfortunately in rounding the first end Vanderzee crossed Peterkin who was tripped up and claimed a foul. Reed, a youth of remarkable fleetness, was a long way behind Vanderzee. But when he turned in the run home he shot ahead of him with surprising rapidity and passed the tape a long way in front of him amidst unbounded applause. The misfortune to Peterkin was greatly regretted. But the splendid running powers of Reed was generally admired, and he eclipsed anything of its kind by competitors of acknowledged pace. The football members of the Bombay Gymkhana found scope for their endurance in the half mile steeple chase. At the report of the pistol, Payne-Galwey showing the way. Donaldson who seemed to hang fire, took a comfortable pace, but in the final round, though he got before his adversary, and slipped after leaping over the water hurdle, yet he picked himself up and struggled in the winner. The race was warmly contested. The going in the quarter mile flat race was very fast, and was won by Greaves. Whitecombe was unfortunately disqualified through leaving the track. He gave great promise for securing the verdict. Great interest was manifested in the one mile bicycle race handicap. Messrs. Summers, Schultz, Pentons, and Derry started. Penton was a hot favourite, and beautifully mounted on a safety furnished with Preston Davies' pneumatic tyres and he rapidly gained on the other bycicles in the first lap. But on coming into the straight he was greatly baulked in endeavouring to elude Schultz's machine, and to avoid a collision shot out of the track, and was thrown heavily upon the ground. He manfully picked himself up, mounted his iron horse, and started after the rest of the field at a telling pace. But they were too far ahead, and Summers, who in the third lap was overtaken by Derry, regained his first place, which he maintained till he passed the tape. The time in which the race was run was 3 minutes 69½ seconds, which was good going on the heavy turf. The world's record achieved by A. A. Zimmerman on a fast cinder track was 2 minutes 6 seconds over the same distance. Yesterday's record would have been less but for the accident. Mr Steuart won the one mile walking race against Owen, his sole rival. In putting the shot the iron missile was thrown 35 feet 9 inches by F. J. Clark. This was a remarkably good performance. Four teams competed on the Tug-of-War. The 11th Co S. Div. R. A. walked away with the K. O. Y. L. I. A better struggle lasted between eight of the Bombay Gymkhana against a similar number of the 14th Co. E, Div. R. A. For a time the Gymkhana men laid taught upon their rope and remained as firm as a rock. But the greater endurance of their opponents at length told, and they lost the day. The final struggles will come off on Thursday. The splendid "send-offs" of Mr. A. F. Beaufort are entitled to much praise. While the responsibilities of Brig.-General W. T. Budgen, Lieut-Colonel Forjett. Messrs. F. C. Macrae, Lewis, P. Russel, Captain Carnegy, and Lieutenant Walpole as judges, gave entire satisfaction. Messrs. Steuart and H. E. Proctor successfully contributed their labours as Joint Honorary Secretaries. The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps was present, and enlivened the proceedings with a selection of music. The following are the events:—

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.

C. G. Carnegy, 97 yards	1
J. B. Lee, 84 yards	2

300 YARDS FLAT RACE.—(Open to Parsees only.)

B. W. Gagrat	1
P. R. Banjaee	2
J. H. Karanjia	

Time.—40 seconds.

220 YARDS FLAT RACE.

Open to European school-boys under 14 yrs. only.

Four Prizes.

First Heat.	F. Otto	1
	L. Oohoa	2
	J. Connolly	3
Second Heat.	Gilbert Piper	1
	George Rehling	2
	Louis Odgers	3
Third Heat.	C. Brooks	1
	A. Fido	2
	C. Pain	3
Final Heat.	Gilbert Piper	1
	C. Brooke	2
	A. Fido	3
	F. Otto	4

This was a capital race, and was won in 32¾ seconds.

120 YARDS HURDLE RACE.

Surgeon-Major Peterkin	1
A. C. Owen	2
W. G. Windham	3

Time.—19¼ seconds.

This event was won easily.

HALF MILE STEEPLE CHASE.

Open to Football Gymkhana Playing Members only.

J. E. Donaldson	1
H. Payne-Gallwey	2
C. B. LaTouche	3

In the first lap Capper landed in the water amid general amusement. The race was warmly contested between Gallwey and Donaldson, who secured the verdict in 2 minutes and 25 secs.

QUARTER MILE FLAT RACE.

Open to all Comers.

G. Greaves	1
W. H. B. Ricks	2
F. Mountford	3

Time—57¼ seconds.

ONE MILE HANDICAP BICYCLE HANDICAP.

Open to Members of the Bombay Cycling Club only.

The handicapping gave C. Schultz 65 yards of a start. Messrs. T. Summers and T. De G. Derry 20 yards each, ahead of W. Penton.

T. Summers	1
T. De. G. Derry	2
C. Schultz	3
W. Penton	4

This race proved very exciting, as the cyclists were mounted on machines with the latest improvements, and terminated in the above order. Time.—3 minutes 16¼ seconds.

ONE MILE WALKING RACE.

H. M. Steuart	1
A. C. Owen	2

Time.—9 min. 29 seconds.

Private Watt created intense mirth when he entered at the second lap, but his appearance was a practical test in his own interests. It will be interesting to know this pedestrian beat the reputed Hancock at Poona, and the race in which he appears on Thursday will be very interesting.

PUTTING THE SHOT.

F. J. Clark (35' 9")	1
Surg.-Maj. Peterkin (32')	2

QUARTER-MILE FLAT RACE.

T. Reed	1
J. H. Vanderzee	2

Time.—55 seconds.

TUG-OF-WAR.

11th Co. S. Div. R.A. beat K. O. Y. L. I.

14th Co. E. Div. R.A., beat Bombay Gymkhana.

WRECK OF A P. AND O. STEAMER.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

For some days past much anxiety has prevailed in Bombay concerning the P. and O. steamer Bokhara, which was reported here on Sunday to be six days overdue on the voyage from Shanghai to Hongkong. The Bokhara left the northern post with the mails on the 8th inst. Distance to Hongkong is only eight hundred and seventy miles, and a vessel steaming at the rate of twelve and a-half knots an hour, should have completed the voyage in seventy hours. The Bokhara, we understand, was timed to leave Hongkong on the 12th inst., and when no tidings were received concerning her it wa feared that at the worst she had sustained an accident to her engines, and was making her way under sail. Up to yesterday this theory was entertained, but, as our telegrams this morning show, news has been received in Hongkong, that the steamer has gone down. The information yet to hand is brief, but it appears that the Bokhara encountered heavy weather, and huge seas swept over her and put out her boiler fires. The vessel became unmanageable and ran on to the Sandisland in the Pescadors. She apparently soon became a total wreck, and the commander, Captain Sams, as well as the majority of the officers and crew were drowned. Whether this number included any passengers it was not possible to ascertain last night, but a telegram shows that only twenty-three of those on board were saved. The Shanghai mails were on the steamer, so it may be assumed there were also passengers. How those who are reported saved were conveyed from the wreck and from whence they have communicated with Hong-Kong later telegrams will doubtless disclose. Captain Sams was a genial as well as an experienced officer, and was widely known and respected in Bombay. The Bokhara was a screw-steamer of 2,944 tons fitted with engines 2,500 horse-power. She was built in 1873, the Malwa, Venetia, the Lombardy, Gwalior, and Nizam, with the Bokhara, being vessels of the same batch, about the same tonnage and speed.

THE FRAUDS ON INDIAN BANKS.

TRIAL OF BEYTS AND CRAIG.

At the Central Criminal Court, London, on Sept. 27, before Mr. Commissioner Kerr, Charles Anthony Beyts, 59, and George Grant Craig, 34, were indicted for obtaining large sums of money from the London Mercantile, India, China, and London Bank, with intent to defraud. Mr. C F. Gill and Mr. A. Gill prosecuted; Mr Pyke, Q. C., Mr J. P. Grain, and Mr Kershaw defended Craig; and Mr Besley and Mr Hodges appeared for Beyts.

Mr. Gill, in opening the case, said this was one of the most important commercial trials that had ever been tried in the Central Criminal Court; a more gigantic fraud had never been attempted in London. The prisoners, as Beyts and Craig, carried on business in the City as ship-owners and merchants, with branches in Bombay and other places. A considerable portion of the business of the firm consisted in purchasing bills of exchange to which were attached bills of laiding and other shipping documents, which tended to show that the goods against which the bills had been discounted were actually on their way to this country. The Bank advanced money to the prisoners against the bills, with the result that they had discovered that a vast amount of the supposed produce had no existence at all. Three cases of bills, amounting to £3,733, had been selected for this case, but the frauds extended to many thousands of pounds. Upon arrest there was found upon Beyts the following letter to the Bank—a letter which allowed Mr. Gill to express his surprise that the jury were being troubled with a detailed investigation of the case

"I have been hoping against hope to retire the drafts which were due on Saturday. Now I see no chance of being able to do so, and beg most sorrowfully to acquaint you with the fact. But it is also forced upon me to inform you of another most lamentable fact, and that is that I have been made the victim of a system of drawing from Bombay which I have resisted in vain; and which has now culminated in a great failure. It is nothing less than this. As far as I am aware there are no goods to represent the drafts. I put myself in your hands and at your mercy for I am perfectly helpless. I have no money at all and have never appropriated any of this money, as I can prove. Where has it gone? It has not been lost in trade, I fear, for five or six thousand would cover that, I think, in London; but the money, as far as I can make out, has been squandered or lost in Bombay, although my partner denies it. It adds to my grief to think that my own son has been carrying on this system of finance in Bombay against my repeated orders; but I fully believe he has been made the tool and scapegoat, and I deeply regret that I lacked the moral courage of refusing to honour his drafts. I tried to screen him; hence the calamity and the disaster. These drafts have always borne my son's signature, though Mr. C. was in the office in Bombay. Mr. C. tries to shelve the blame on my son; but Mr C. was the responsible partner, and it was plainly Mr C.'s duty, acting on my wishes and my orders, not to allow these abominable drafts to come forward; but I regret he allowed it to go on. He signed a good many bogus drafts for ships which had no foundation in fact. We have about £20,000 in shipping shares which are free. If you keep this information quiet and assist us to work on, I promise you faithfully to pay off every penny that is due to you out of our earnings. In fact, I am willing to place our business under your supervision. Our outside liabilities are about £14,000. With the O.B.C. our account is in dispute, but very fully covered in case of deficiency."

Mr. Gill expressed his regret that the prisoners were only charged with conspiracy. In the present state of the law the prosecution could not charge them with forgery. In Bombay the son was charged with forgery, because it came within the definition of forgery in the Indian Code. In London all the prisoners were charged with conspiracy to defraud the Bank; that is to say, the combination between them and the other conspirator, th son in Bombay, to obtain money from the Bank.

Mr. Besley, on behalf of the prisoner Beyts, submitted that there was no jurisdiction to try his client here for conspiring with a person abroad to commit an offence. If a conspiracy existed it was at Bombay. He further contended that the prosecution was taken against these two men for the purpose of soothing the feelings of shareholders of the Bank, or for stock exchange purposes. Whatever wrong had been done had been done in India, and Beyts, sen., never knew the documents were wrong till he was informed of it by his son.

Mr. Pyke, Q.C., for Craig, said that, so far as his client was concerned, he relied upon the evidence to show that if there had been irregularity or dishonesty, it was not with his cognisance. The dates given in the evidence showed that the frauds did not begin in Bombay till after Craig had retured from there in 1891, and it was also shown that he was dissatisfied with the way in which the books were kept, and had given his partner notice of dissolution of partnership.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr having summed up, the jury returned a verdict of guilty against both prisoners.

Mr. Besley asked his Lordship whether he would consider the question of reserving the point he had raised, and also the point whether the commitment justified more than one count in the indictment without the leave of the Court.

Mr. Gill said that the Vexatious Indictments Act did not require that leave should be obtained for varying the counts, inasmuch as it was the same conspiracy under different circumstances.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr declined Mr. Besley's request, and in passing sentence said that the punishment which might be awarded for conspiracy was limited. In reality the defendants ought to have been punished for robbing the Bank of £60,000. If the punishment were according to the extent of the offence it would be a very long period of penal servitude; but upon this indictment that could not be done. All the Court could do to mark its sense of the enormity of the offence was to pass the full sentence that the law allowed. They must each of them be imprisoned for two years, with hard labour.

The Exchange Telegraph Company learns that the leading Welsh landowners are preparing to answer the charges in the matter of rent brought against them by the Prime Minister a short time since in Wales. They are as yet undecided as to whether they will confine themselves to a printed statement respecting the reduction of rents in various parts of the Principality, or whether they will hold a meeting at Chester to protest in the most forcible manner against the remarks of Mr Gladstone. It is probable that the latter course will be adopted. Colonel Cornwallis West is one of the chief promoters of the movement.

WHO COMES TO INDIA?

Not the least pressing of the many problems that must soon perplex the new Government, says the *World*, will be the selection of the next Commander-in-Chief for India. The appointment will be vacant next year, and, wherever the patronage may nominally rest, the Cabinet alone can finally decide the question. It is hedged in with many and serious difficulties—never, perhaps, in Indian history was it of such paramount importance to choose the best, the strongest, the most capable man. Trouble may arise at any moment upon the North-West frontier; the fact that quite recently all leave to Indian officers was stopped, and that several high in rank were recalled, proves that some forward movement was anticipated; and it is by no means improbable that Mr. Gladstone's Government may yet be compelled—strange Nemesis!—to reoccupy Candahar. Yet, of the many names most in men's mouths, hardly any can be said to have preponderating qualifications for the post. In the case of some, indeed, selection is hampered by red tape, while hydra-headed tradition tenacious of life, or new rules, intended to solve difficulties which have created others even worse, still further complicate the question. There is little doubt that the provisions made to permit the Duke of Counaught to absent himself from his Bombay command in order to attend the Queen's Jubilee will now prevent Lord Roberts from returning to England except for good and all. It is universally admitted that the simplest and most satisfactory settlement would be to extend Lord Roberts's tenure for a couple of years. He is practically master of the situation, has all the threads in his hand, the present mobilisation scheme is his work, and he knows the North-West *comme sa poche*. But his doctors forbid him to remain much longer in India without a visit to Europe, and to visit Europe he must vacate his command. Unless the authorities, therefore, can harden their hearts to make a further change of rule Lord Roberts must leave India, and it becomes necessary to consider the claims of the various and most prominent candidates to succeed him.

The Duke of Connaught stands first, but the recent positive announcement that he would go to India has now been as authoritatively denied. The report has never, indeed, had a shadow of foundation. If there were no other reasons—and there are many obvious objections to his appointment—the Duke himself does not wish to go away so far. It is no secret that his ambition lies nearer home, that he aspires to succeed his royal cousin, and that he holds, with every member of his family, from its august head downwards, the firm belief that the British Army ought to have a royal Commander-in-Chief. How far this may accord with the views of the existing Government when the vacancy falls in remains to be seen; but, in any case, the Duke of Connaught prefers to remain on the spot to fight if necessary for his own hand. The next favourite is Sir Evelyn Wood, a distinguished general who has seen much varied service and done excellent work everywhere, and who might at first sight seem the best fitted for the post. But, in canvassing his claims, we have to face a difficulty which is serious if not insurmountable. He has no very recent experience in India; his only service there was in subordinate ranks; and these are grave drawbacks, depriving him of that authority in the Indian Council which is the first indispensable attribute of an Indian general-in-chief. Nor in this regard must it be forgotten that the Indian Council, which is, or may be, more powerful than the Viceroy, and which in military matters looks less to him than to the Commander-in-Chief, counts among its members a very strong and capable soldier, who is himself, if rumour can be believed, a candidate for the post. It is sufficient to mention the name of General Henry Brackenbury to indicate what would happen, what friction and inconvenience ensue, supposing the Commander-in-Chief were not at least his equal in knowledge, determination, and administrative skill. Again, to use a somewhat vulgar expression, there would certainly be "wigs on the green" if Sir George Greaves, at present commanding in Bombay, was promoted to the chief command. He is an excellent soldier, with very wide experience, especially in India, but he belongs in some of his personal qualities to an older school; he might, indeed, have served with the once famous army in Flanders, and, although good and sound at the core, his exterior is somewhat rough-grained. For Sir James Dormer, commanding in Madras, there is nothing much to be said, except that he has established no great claim, beyond that of a long and meritorious service, to such conspicuous advancement. Another distinguished general with undoubted claims is Sir Thomas Baker, the present Quartermaster-General at home, but it is not likely he would care to return to India.

The process, so far, has been one of exhaustion. Several prominent soldiers have been dealt with and excluded one by one. There remain two generals to whom, as it seems, failing the retention of Lord Roberts, the choice seems strictly limited, and difficulties exist even with regard to them. The first is Sir George White, at present commanding at Quetta, to whom, indeed, the appointment has been given more than once by rumour, which news have been in effect denied, and who has in truth won such golden opinions of late years that his candidature is now most strongly supported in high places. Lord Dufferin, who frankly acknowledges his supreme usefulness in the last Burmese war, declares him to be the best soldier and most capable man he knows, a verdict endorsed by all who have come in contact with him. But there is a technical and purely professional object to Sir George White. Fortune was against him during his early service, and he only gained high rank late in life. Although an older soldier than most of the men already mentioned, he is their junior in the Army. Being only a major-general, it would be necessary to give him two steps of local rank to make him a "full" general, and so senior to Sir James Dormer and Sir George Greaves. But even the most transcendent superiority would scarcely reconcile the War Office to such a bold and startling innovation. Failing him, the single commanding figure, still, as ever, a head and shoulders above all competitors, is Lord Wolseley, whom malice once christened "our only general," and who, in and for all great crises, still remains so. The "pros" in his case are all in favour, the "cons" personal to himself. It might not suit him to go out to the East; his health, although greatly improved, has not been good of late, and only a real emergency would probably induce him to accept the appointment, when, of course, he would gladly offer his services to the State. To those who would urge that neither is his experience of India very wide or recent, it can be answered that a man of such broad views, of such quick apprehension, so true a soldier would always prove of inestimable value. His personal ascendency as a man of judgment and firm character is also great and would soon make itself felt, even if not at once, and cheerfully accepted. It is satisfactory to think, in the best interests of the nation, that Lord Wolseley is still available for the post of high responsibility which has been offered him more than once already.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

The following article on Sir Richard Temple, which is said to have been from the pen of Mr. Herbert Paul, M.P., is from the *Daily News*:—

Those—and there are too many—who sit in the seat of the scornful say that Sir Richard Temple obtained a baronetcy by inventing a famine. Probably the scarcity was as genuine and also as important as the title. That Sir Richard displayed on that, as on other occasions, unbounded energy no one who knows him will feel any difficulty in believing. Nor will his friends find it easy to doubt that the Lieutenant-Governor conducted select parties of ladies to see the waggon loads of provisions which he introduced in such quantities that, according to malicious and probably unfounded rumour, they had to be burned. The Civil Service of India contains some of the hardest workers in the world. But by universal consent Sir Richard Temple rivalled the best of them in that particular. Long before he became Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal he was known as a man of inordinate industry. He did not come into the world with an unusually large stock of brains. He is one of the driest writers of his own or any other age. He does not shine in conversation. He belongs to the plodding order of genius, if genius is, as Carlyle said, an immense capacity for taking pains. He has, however, one quality without which mere laboriousness is no path to fame. He was always careful to employ a trumpeter, and when no other was to be had, he acted as his own. Nothing that he did which could by any possibility conduce to his immediate or prospective advancement was ever hidden from the public or the departmental eye. Is it a world to hide virtues in? Sir Richard Temple's answer to Sir Toby Belch's question was an emphatic negative. The moment he was released from the function of administering Bengal, he became a candidate for Parliament. His most intimate friends had no idea on which side "Dick Temple" would range himself, and it is understood that Conservatism owes the honour of his championship to the eligibility of a vacant seat in a Conservative district. But having chosen his party, Sir Richard stuck to it, as he has always stuck to everything. Dr. Whewell used to be fond of asserting that the most valuable of all human qualities was what he called "stiction," and Sir Richard Temple is an excellent illustration of the rule. His bitterest enemy could not deny that he had discharged his Parliamentary duties with unusual zeal.

He boasts of having never missed a division during his twelve years of Parliamentary life. Neither social nor domestic ties are strong enough to detain him from the lobby. The approach of the last General Election inspired him with some distrust in the fidelity of his Worcestershire followers. He therefore transferred himself to the Kingston Division of Surrey, where Mr. Charles Hodgson ran him much closer than he expected. His methods of electioneering were more astute than magnanimous, and much amusement was caused by his sudden discovery that the gardeners at Kew were underpaid.

The House of Commons soon found it expedient to make terms with Sir Richard Temple. At first he showed a desire to take part not only in every division, but also in every debate. This was plainly intolerable, and the late ruler of millions had to be coughed down. But the House is a sensible and tolerant body. It acknowledged Sir Richard Temple's right to be heard on Indian subjects, and stipulated that he should confine his attention—or at least his oratorical efforts—thereto. Sir Richard Temple does not, of course, know India. Nobody knows India except a few tourists who have spent an autumn holiday there. Sir Richard, however, knows some portions of India very well, and is perhaps on the whole as good an authority as could be found. His view is always the official one. But he expresses it with sense and moderation. A grotesque and half-unconscious humour prevents him from being a conventional bore. Nobody has ever succeeded in more thoroughly convulsing the House of Commons. Sir Richard Temple plays many parts. Legislation does not suffice for his energies. What time he can spare from Westminster, where he squires many dames, he spends at a lower stage of the Thames Embankment, where he unfolds the educational budget of London. For some years he was Vice-Chairman of the London School Board, and used literally to sit under the then Reverend Joseph Diggle, much to the diversion of the idle spectator in the Gallery; for Mr. Diggle looked for all the world like the simple and innocent son of the slightly rakish and comparatively elderly personage below him. The present Speaker has curtailed, and might with advantage abolish, the absurd practice of putting questions to members not in the Government about subjects which they are concerned in another capacity. Sir Richard Temple was immensely delighted when inquiries were put to him on metropolitan education. He rose with a more than Ministerial air of consequence, and he answered in a tone which seemed to combine the solemn dignity of a judge passing sentence of death with the tender grace of a gentleman making a proposal of marriage. He was once asked what would be done if a certain Teachers' Superannuation Bill did not pass. He rose with a smile of beatified self-complacency, holding his hat with one hand, and his heart with the other. "Mr. Speaker," he said, "what will happen if that Bill does not pass is a question which no man living can answer." If Sir Richard desired to excite laughter, he had every reason to be satisfied. The hilarity was long, loud, and boisterous. There is good ground for supposing that Sir Richard Temple produces his budgets with zeal and care. He is a strong partisan of denominational education, which is odd in an Anglo-Indian. But he gets up his figures, if he cannot be said to present them, in an intelligible shape.

Sir Richard Temple's personal appearance, of which he is understood to be not a little vain, has been made familiar to the civilized world by the pencil of Mr. Harry Furniss. Wilkes described himself as only half an hour behind the handsomest man in England; and Sir Richard counts himself a terrible lady-killer; He is alleged to share with the late Mr. Biggar a peculiarly fascinating gleam of the eye. Mr. Disraeli used to cite Sir George Campbell as having destroyed his belief in the faculty of government. Sir George and Sir Richard both exercised the faculty in Bengal. Sir George Campbell was a simple, honest man of great ability, who ruined himself in the Parliamentary sense by indulging a tendency to irresponsible chatter. His good points were not such as to strike Mr. Disraeli, who would greatly have enjoyed, had time and fate permitted, the humours (not the humour) of Sir Richard Temple. Anglo-Indians are not wont to charm the House of Commons. Sir James Fergusson is perhaps the least unsuccessful of them in that respect, and Sir James Fergusson was a member of Parliament before his connection with India began. Sir Richard Temple is ready at any moment with an address on any aspect of Indian life or politics which may come uppermost in debate. A Mechanics' Institute would find him a good standing dish when more interesting lecturers were not to be had. Sir Richard has obtained a certain sort of reputation, and if he likes it there is no more to be said. But he would have acquirred more durable, and on the whole more respectable, fame if he had waited for the nomination to the India Council, which he would almost certainly have received. Assiduity and good humour are insufficient qualifications for Parliamentary life. It would be harsh to say that Sir Richard's imperturbable temper was the result of crass insensibility. But undoubtedly his skin is tough, and if he would not rather be noticed in any way than left unnoticed altogether, his conduct strangely belies his disposition. To go everywhere, or rather to be seen everywhere, is apparently his guiding principle in life. The character is a difficult one to sustain, and it requires qualities which Sir Richard Temple conspicuously lacks. His dull harangues are never illumined by a spark of wit. There is nothing amusing about him which is not ridiculous, and nothing good about him which is not known.

BOMBAY YARNS IN CHINA.

Messrs. Framjee, Hormusjee & Co.'s Cotton circular, dated Hongkong, September 29, says:—The sluggish tone of the market recorded in our last has been further emphasised. The aggregate sales have fallen below the average, and holders, in absence of a healthy and vigorous tone, had to submit to the lower rates offered by buyers, and even at the conceded rates only a small business was put through, resulting in about 4,400 bales changing ownership as under:—

950	bales of No.	20	sold at	$66	to $72
650	"	" 16	"	$63	to $70
525	"	" 12	"	$53	to $63
2,200	"	" 10	"	$53	to $67
75	"	" 8/6	"	$55	to $57

No. 20 has been dealt into a very small extent at a decline of $¼ to $1 on previous rates. Its stocks are heavy and as supplies are continually pouring in, the position of this count is difficult to improve, unless importations are materially checked and a goodly demand springs up.

Nos. 12 and 16 have been in limited enquiry at a reduction of $¼ to $1 on previous rates.

In the case of No. 10, the extent of business is not so small as in the other counts, yet through forced sales, its rates have undergone a heavy decline: as much as, in some instances, fully a drop of $2 is observable.

Unsold stocks of all counts are approximately estimated at about 15,000 bales.

The Shanghai market is reported to have experienced a further drop of 50 cents to Tls. 1½ per bale in several instances. At the decline buyers came forward, and a large business was put through, about 4,500 bales changing ownership. Unsold stocks there have augmented to 27,000 bales, and these mostly consist of No. 20, and hence this count closes weaker. Sixteens have been in limited enquiry at a decline of 50 cents to 1 tael. Tens are in moderate enquiry at a decline of 50 to 75 cents.

The tame state of affairs noticed in our last as regards the Japan market has been partially displaced, and a healthier feeling is noticeable both in imported and locally made yarns. The sales of the past fortnight aggregate about 400 bales at slightly advancing values, and even some enquiries for forward transactions have been experienced. In sympathy with Yarns, Raw Cotton has commenced to attract some attention, and a few sales in this line have also transpired.

MILITARY NEWS.

All men of the Royal Engineers sent out to India from Chatham with more than four years' service may be married men; but married men with less than four years' service will not be allowed to go out.

The Duke of Cambridge has selected Maj-Genl. O. H. A. Nicolls, now commanding the Royal Artillery at Malta, for the command of the Woolwich District from Oct. 1, succeeding Maj-Genl. A. H. W. Williams, appointed to the staff of the Commander-in-Chief.

Her Majesty's ship Malabar, which is to leave Portsmouth for India on Oct. 5, has been ordered to take out, in addition to the 1st Northamptonshire for Bangalore, large reinforcing drafts for the 2nd Cameronians, 2nd Oxfordshire L. I., and 2nd Somersetshire L. I., all in India; and for the 1st Somersetshire L. I., and 1st Black Watch at Gibraltar.

The regiments which will have both their battalions abroad after the 1892-93 reliefs have been carried out will be the Queen's Royal West Surrey (1st Bn. in Mediterranean, 2nd in India), the Somersetshire L. I. (1st Bn. in Mediterranean, 2nd in India), the South Wales Borderers (1st Bn. in Egypt, 2nd at Aden), the East Lancashire Regt. (1st Bn. in India, 2nd in Mediterranean), and the Middlesex Regt. (1st Bn. in Mediterranean, 2nd in India.)

NEWS OF THE DAY.

It is reported from Hankow that great excitement recently prevailed among the people there in consequence of a rumour to the effect that foreigners had paid Christian converts to poison the wells. Placards were exhibited in the city calling on the populace to rise and burn the churches and kill the foreigners. Several Roman Catholic chapels were destroyed.

Further reports from Ichang state that the recent great fire there destroyed a large portion of the city and caused great loss of life. Over nine hundred families were rendered houseless, and some two hundred boats and craft of all descriptions were destroyed. The benevolent societies are now appealing to the public to raise subscriptions on behalf of the destitute people.

The immunity enjoyed by the 3rd Gurkhas who passed through the centre of the affected area in the Bhabar is, in the opinion of a Calcutta contemporary, evidence of the extent to which cholera may be met by strict sanitary precautions. Careful arrangements were made to prevent direct communication with the infected, and the use of water from doubtful sources was absolutely pohibitel. The result was completely satisfactory, althoughh the experiment was made with a body of men peculiarly liable to the disease.

The Darjiling-Himalayan Railway Company, Limited, approximate earnings for the week ending 1st October, were Rs. 13,264-0-0. Corresponding period of 1891, Rs. 12,436-0-0. Increase, Rs. 828-0-0. Receipts per mile for the week ending 1st October, 1892, Rs. 260-1-5. Corresponding period of 1891, Rs. 243-13-7. Increase, Rs. 16-3-10. Receipts from 1st July to 1st October, 1892, Rs. 1,47,065-0-0. Corresponding period of 1891, Rs. 1,55,918-0-0. Decrease, Rs. 8,853-0-0.

A resolution is published on the working of the Mints during the year 1891-92. The net imports of gold amounted to only to about 241 lakhs of rupees, as compared with 563 lakhs in the previous year. Stated by weight the returns are 423,648 ounces and 1,014,229 ounces respectively. Less than Rs. 120,000 worth of gold coins were tendered for coinage. The imports of silver fell from 51½ million ounces to about 32½ million ounces. The coinage of silver was less than half that of the previous year. As regards the imports of both silver and gold the year is described as exceptional owing to the speculation.

The *Englishman* writes:—We regret to hear of the sudden death, on the 9th instant, at Cuttack, of Mr. H. R. Reily, Settlement Officer of Orissa. The deceased was driving home to dinner, when his horse shied, ran away, and swerved, the sudden shock throwing him out of the dog-cart. He was carried to the General Hospital, which was near to the scene of the accident, but died without having ever recovered consciousness. Mr. Reily was much beloved for his unselfishness and generosity, and though he had been only a short time in Orissa he had many friends there by whom his loss is severely felt. He was buried in the prettily situated cemetery on the evening of the 10th, and was followed to the grave by the whole European community and by a number of natives.

The Bengal Provincial Conference concluded its sittings on Friday. A resolution was passed expressing a hope that the rules for the reconstitution and expansion of the Bengal Council would be conceived in a spirit of liberality, and that the representative principle would be given a fair trial on the following scheme: 5 officials, 1 member of the Chamber of Commerce, 1 of the Trades' Association, 1 native merchant, 1 University member, 2 Calcutta Municipality members, 2 District Board's members, 3 Mofussil Municipalities, 1 in the zemindari interests, 1 Mahomedan member, 2 representatives of minorities; altogether 20 members. Another resolution dealt with the urgent necessity of the amelioration of civil justice in Bengal, in respect of court-fees, the number of judicial officers, the qualification for court amins, the pay and prospects of the subordinate ministerial agency, and the encouragement of a resort to arbitration. A resolution was also passed relating to the Land Acquisition Act which the meeting considered threw difficulties in the way of claimants obtaining fair compensation for land. The meeting also recorded its profound disappointment at the resolution on the Public Service Commission's Report. Profound disappointment was also expressed at the reply of Government to the memorial submitted by Bengalis, praying for enlistment as Volunteers, and it was hoped that the Government would see their way to make such modifications as to give natives the privilege of defending their hearths and homes, and the rights of their sovereign, when occasion arose. Sea voyages apparently found favour with the meeting, a resolution approving of the movement being passed. Other minor resolutions were passed, and the meeting dispersed.

A draft Land Revenue Code for the Hyderabad Assigned Districts has been prepared by Mr. R. Obbard, C. S. Its provisions are under the consideration of the members of a committee composed of a few officers selected by the Commissioner. The Code will doubtless prove very useful to officers in Berar, and will be brought into operation as soon as possible after it has been approved by the Resident of Hyderabad and the Government of India.

It is notified that the Government of India are pleased, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to sanction, with effect from the 21st September 1892, the constitution of the 1st grade of Class 4, Superintendents of the Indian Telegraph Department, as a distinct class, with the designation of a Chief Superintendent, and to allow temporary service in this class to count towards a special additional pension of Rs. 1,000 per annum, according to the provisions of articles 714, and 715 of the Civil Service Regulations.

The Indian Civil Service list of successful candidates, remarks a Sunday contemporary, cannot fail to be interesting to athletes. It may be remembered that this year the age limit at which candidates can enter has been advanced to twenty-three years. The object was to make the crammer less paramount, and to give University men a chance of competing. It must be confessed that, under the old regulations, there were a good many young Indian civil students at the University who were known as smugs. The new list, whatever number of smugs it may contain, at all events, possesses one or two who have done well in athletics. They are all Oxford men. First and foremost there is B. C. Allen, who took a first in "Mods." He was president of the Oxford Athletic Club last year, and won the three miles after a hard fight in the mile, in which he was second to Lutyens, of Cambridge. Then there is Watson, who got his blue for cricket last year, and Arnold, who plays for the Old Merchant Taylor's Football Club, and who has played on several occasions for his University, while Hailey who is first in the list, plays for the same Old Boys team as Arnold, rowed in the St. John's boat, and got his trial eight cap.

Speaking at Tetbury, on Sept. 27, in support of the candidature of Colonel Chester Master for the Cirencester Division of Gloucestershire, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach claimed that—"No Government ever dealt with the burden of local taxation so favourably to the whole agricultural interest of landlord, tenant, and labourer" as the late Government. "It made, not the labouring class, but the owners of personal property, wealthy men, contribute several millions a year through the probate duty, assessed taxes, license duties, and in other ways, to the relief of the local ratepayers." He thought they ought to go further in that direction. The main reason for the depopulation of our villages was the low price of corn, because the labourers had no work when land was laid down in pasture. He might be asked what the Conservatives had to suggest. Their suggestion was contained in their Allotments and Small Holdings Acts, the usefulness of which Sir M. Hicks-Beach vindicated at some length, not forgetting to dwell on the compulsory powers which had been vested in popularly-elected county Councils. There was a slight suspicion of "the ever-ready dish" about the speech.

A Conference of delegates representing the Federation of Master Cotton-Spinners, the Operative Cotton-Spinners' Association, and the Card-room and Blowing-room Hands' Association, was held in Manchester on Sept. 26, to receive the reply of the operatives to the masters' proposal for a reduction of five per cent. in wages. The operatives' representatives stated that their organisation could not accept any reduction. They considered that the remedy for the depression of trade was a curtailment of production and expressed their willingness to co-operate with the masters in securing the adoption of short time in all mills. The masters stated that this proposal was quite impracticable, and could not be entertained. A general meeting of the Master's Federation will be held on Friday, and if the decision at which the Federation has previously arrived be acted upon a week's notice of a reduction of wages to the extent of five per cent. will be authorised. As the operatives decline to accept the reductions a general strike is anticipated throughout South-East Lancashire, which will affect several thousand persons.

The ninth report of the Board of Trade under Section 131 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, is issued. The receipts on account of bankruptcy proceedings show substantial increases under each head, and exceed the total for the previous year by £18,151. The expenditure, on the other hand, is reduced by £7,089, and, there is accordingly a net gain of £25,240, as compared with the results of the previous year. The report of the Inspector-General on the general working of the Bankruptcy Acts, 1883, and 1890, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1891, shows in the total amount of insolvency in England and Wales under the Bankruptcy Acts and deeds of Arrangement Act an increase of 116 cases, representing an increase of £2,063,796 in the estimated loss to creditors. The Inspector-General remarks:—The figures show that the gradual decline in the amount of insolvency which has, with some intermissions, been taking place since the present Bankruptcy Act came into operation in 1883 has received a check, and that both in regard to the number of cases and the amount of liabilities there has been a considerable increase during the past year. This increase is shown chiefly in regard to the latter, as the number of failures is still fewer than it has been in any year since 1884, with the exception of the year 1890, on which it shows a small increase. It will be observed, however, that the increase in failures under the Bankruptcy Act is to some extent compensated by a decrease in those under deeds of arrangement, although both classes show a large increase in regard to liabilities.

Mr. Matthew Brown, land agent to Sir Richard Graham's Netherby (Cumberland) Estate, who has had over fifty years' practical experience, has within the past few days written a letter to a correspondent, in which he says:—"I never knew more critical or more anxious time for landlord, agents, and tenants than we have now to contend with."

The usual summary of accidents, &c., which occurred during the first six months of 1892, has been published by the Board of Trade. Ten collisions between passenger trains caused the deaths of 11 passengers and 1 railway servant, while two more servants were killed by trains in other ways. Altogether 338 persons, including those whose injuries proved fatal, were hurt in accidents to trains, rolling stock, or permanent way during the first half of this year. By accidents other than those mentioned above 282 persons were killed and 441 injured—by falling between carriages and platforms, for instance, by alighting from trains in motion, or by being knocked down by trains at level crossings. Between January and July no less than 47 persons committed suicide on railways; 249 servants of companies or contractors were killed by accidents caused by the travelling of trains or the movement of vehicles used exclusively upon railways; and 1,269 were injured. In all 545 deaths occurred and 2,034 persons were injured in consequence of accidents on railways in the course of public traffic during the six months. The totals for the corresponding period of 1891 were 547 and 2,376.

A story was telegraphed the other day that the Constantinople police and military on Saturday and Sunday (16th and 17th ult.) arrested more than 2,000 students, and placed them on board two steamers at the Golden Horn. The vessels left with secret orders. On Tuesday (19th) an official note was published, explaining that this measure was adopted to relieve the pressure of students in the public schools. A further explanation from Constantinople declares that a number of theological and law students, who had reached the age at which they became liable to military con-cription, recently arrived at the capital to undergo their examinations. Most of them took up their quarters at cafes and caravanserais, and were in a very destitute condition. The matter was brought to the knowledge of the Sultan who ordered an inquiry, and ascertained the facts to be as reported, and also that the examinations would not be concluded for a year to come. In view of the prevalence of cholera in Europe, the Sultan thought it inexpedient to allow the over-crowding of cafes and hostelries by the students. The Sultan, therefore, summarily deported them to their homes, to continue their studies till next year. The *Daily News* Constantinople correspondent says that most of he students belonged to the Softa class, and all are uspected of taking an active part in the constitutional agitation in Turkey. The Turkish students in Paris were not allowed this year to spend their holidays in their own country, as it was feared that their presence in Turkey would add to the prevailing ferment.

M. Bourgeois, a Paris correspondent says, is a fine mettlesome speaker, and a powerful one to boot. He spoke at the commemoration of the battle of Valmy of the plain before him as being one of the most memorable spots in France. Gothe had well said in writing of the event which took place on it a hundred years ago that he felt it was a turning-point in the life of the human race. He had come to witness the campaign of the coalition armies and was a disinterested observer. The whole French nation, said M. Bourgeois, took up Danton's cry of "Dare" in the face of Europe. It was threatened everywhere, within and without, and had to take refuge in victory or perish. The victory was won at Valmy. In the makeshift army of the Republic there was the soul of a whole nation. For the first time soldiers, in defending their frontiers, defended their citizenship, and for the first time, also, a great humanitarian idea was the power behind batteries of artillery and bayonets. Under the fire of the allied armies a national army was spontaneously formed, and 30,000 citizen soldiers took up Kellermann's cry of "Vive la Nation!" M. Bourgeois gave a spirited sketch of the battle, taking care not to talk over the heads of his provincial hearers. He was able to point out to them from where he stood the positions of the Duke of Brunswick's forces and of Kellermann's to demonstrate the plan of the French general (a plan sketched in chalk on a table, no paper being at hand), and to show where the forces of the coalition gave way.

Mr. Gayford, who was with Barnum when Jumbo was bought, has been giving some curious details to an interviewer at Hong Kong. Anxious to get up a sensation, Barnum (according to this account) gave £1,000 to raise an action to endeavour to interdict the departure of Jumbo. No sooner was this done than the whole of the representatives of the American papers in London began to cable columns of news about Jumbo. The "Jumbo fever" soon "caught on." Jumbo's keeper, Scott, was secured for £6,000 a year. The preparations for the shipment were drawn out as much as possible and a big demonstration over his departure was arranged. Scott had a quiet sign which the elephant knew to mean "lie down." It was arranged that when he was to be taken from the Gardens Scott should make this signal, and the people would believe that Jumbo was unwilling to leave Alice. "The thing worked beautifully. The streets of London were crowded with thousands of people. As had been arranged, Jumba laid down and refused to budge. All the while the wires were flashing the news to America where the people were simply being manipulated in the hands of Mr. Barnum. All the papers had headliness 'Jumbo refuses to leave Alice' and a lot of rot of the same kind. When the farce had gone on long enough, Jumbo was taken on board the car as quietly as a lamb. When Jumbo landed the attendance rose to 76,000, and for the two weeks following the attendance was over 70,000. The net profits the year before they got Jumbo were £80,000; in the year they got him they rose to £160,000."

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker presiding. There were also present:—Mr. Ardasir Dadabhoy Mody, Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dominick A. D'Monte, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Framji Dorabji Divecha, Goolam Hoosein Allana, Govardhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Jamsedji Kharsedjee Kama, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, T. B. Kirkham, Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nowrojee J. Gamadia, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Selim Solomon, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

PRIVATE STREETS AND LANES.

Dr. Viegas proposed that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit a list of the private streets and lanes, along the whole length, in regard to which or parts thereof wheel-traffic passed. He said that as far as taxation was concerned, the rate-payers who lived in private streets, paid the same rates and taxes, and he failed to understand why those rate-payers should be treated differently from those who lived in the main and public streets. If they wanted to improve the sanitary condition of the city, it was absolutely necessary that all parts of the city should be equally treated. A return of the kind he asked for would enable them to show whether anything could be done in the way of modifying the sections of the Act, which made a distinction between public and private streets.

Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee seconded the proposition.

Mr. K. M. Shroff observed that a return, containing a complete list of public and private streets of Bombay had been printed and circulated amongst the members of the Standing Committee, of which Dr. Viegas was a member. He (Mr. Shroff) saw no reason why Dr. Viegas should press for another such list.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee failed to see any practical utility of the list asked for by Dr. Viegas. What Dr. Viegas ought to try to do was, to get the Act amended in respect of private streets, the owners of houses in such streets paying the same rates and taxes as those in the public streets, and not having the benefit of drainage, light, and the levelling and metalling of roads. The Municipal Commissioner could not do anything in the matter until the Act was modified.

Mr. D. E. Wacha observed that if Dr. Viegas had taken the trouble to look over the list already circulated, he would have found that there were in all 693 streets, of which 268 were private streets, which formed a fourth part of the whole number of streets in Bombay. No good object would be served by Dr. Viegas asking for another such list.

The Municipal Commissioner said that as Mr. Shroff had pointed out, the information asked for by Dr. Viegas was already in existence. He held in his hand a return giving a complete list of private streets in each of the wards, their length, width, area, the number of lights in those streets, sewers, &c. It was obvious, therefore, that the information asked for by Dr. Viegas was superfluous. He (the Commissioner) could not quite agree with Dr. Cowasjee that the Act as at present framed was not fair to owners of houses in private streets. Private streets belonged to private people, and they were not the property of the Corporation. If such owners put their streets into proper repair and made them over once for to all the Corporation, the Municipality would be glad to have the obligation transferred to them. He trusted that after the explanation given by him, Dr. Viegas would deem it necessary not to press his motion.

Mr. Kabrajee thought that the list having been already circulated amongst the members of the Standing Committee, no further steps ought to be taken in the matter.

Dr. Mody and Mr. Katrak having made a few remarks and Dr. Viegas having replied, the proposition was put to the vote and lost: two councillors only voting in its favour.

ASKING A MEMBER TO BE BRIEF IN HIS SPEECH.

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee requested the President to allow him to move the proposition of which he had given notice, in respect of the condition of drinking water in the schools and colleges in Bombay, and which was passed over as Mr. Kabrajee was not present at the time the President called upon him to move the proposition.

The President regretted that he could not permit Mr. Kabrajee to move his proposition without the consent of the Corporation.

Mr. P. M. Mehta: How long will you take Mr. Kabrajee?

Mr. Kabrajee: I cannot say.

Mr. Mehta: Do you promise to be short.

Mr. Kabrajee: I cannot make any promise. It will depend on the turn the debate takes.

Mr. Mehta: Let the other business on the agenda paper be then proceeded with.

Mr. Wacha: Let us then proceed with other business.

The President then put it to the vote of the meeting, if they consented to allow Mr. Kabrajee to proceed with his notice of motion, but a majority having voted against it, the other business was proceeded with.

LAYING OF NEW SEWERS.

Brigade-Surgeon Banks, in accordance with notice of motion, moved: "That the Municipal Commissioner inform the Corporation whether, in consequence of the appointment of the House-Connections Committee, the construction of main and branch sewers which have been sanctioned has been stayed, and if so, why?

"And also that the Corporation be informed in what districts or streets of the city the laying of new sewers has not been completed or proceeded with." He said that members were no doubt familiar with the old story of the Grecian statesmen who was observed walking in a meditative frame of mind in his garden, when asked by a friend what he was thinking of, replied that he was thinking of how he might shorten what he had to say to the Athenians. (Hear, hear.) His object in bringing forward that motion was to try to create a greater interest than at present in the minds of the councillors with reference to the drainage of the city. That was primarily the object which he had in view, for most likely there were many to whom it would be a revelation to know that there were within sight of that Municipal office, buildings supplied with pipe water in which there was no drainage at all. The Health Officer, in one of his reports of the year 1891, said: "Within sight of the Municipal offices there is a street (Colaba Causeway) which has no drainage, and all the water brought in pipes has to flow in cesspools and pollute the ground, for it is hopeless to attempt to remove in carts all the water brought in pipes. Members were no doubt aware that they were now getting in a large quantity of extra water more than they were in the habit of having for a long time, and that extra water was calculated to prove a curse if they could not in some way or other get rid of it. (Hear, hear.) He would then draw the attention of the Corporation to the several localities between Grant Road and Dadur, where they saw almost in every direction sewerage in its primitive condition, and he might say that he felt astounded and astonished at the moderation and forbearance of the residents of that part of the city. It was deplorable to observe such a state of things in a country where the law was not unknown. (Hear, hear.)

The Municipal Commissioner said that with regard to the first part of Dr. Banks' resolution he might at once reply in the negative. With reference to the second part, he might say that the records of the Corporation furnishes the information, and any return from him was superfluous. Any member who wished to obtain further information on the subject had only to step into his office and see the sewers laid down on a map in different colours.

Dr. Blaney pointed out that the information sought for by Dr. Banks had been obtained at his instance when Mr. Charles was the acting Municipal Commissioner.

After some further discussion, Dr. Banks' motion was carried, nine councillors voting for, and five against it.

THE COLABA DRAINAGE QUESTION.

Mr. Mehta said that it was with considerable hesitation that he ventured to present the present proposition before the Corporation. He moved "that Government be requested to reconsider their resolution as to the outfall of the Colaba sewage in the light of Mr. Doig's report on the result of the Shon system as carried out at Rangoon, and to take expert opinion on the subject if considered desirable, the Corporation offering to pay the cost." He was not very hopeful as to the result, but it was a matter of so much importance to the sanitary interests of the city that any time lost in asking Government to reconsider their decision would not be thrown away. It was only right they should adopt this course, seeing that the Municipal Commissioner had now taken a different view of the Shon system, and it was just possible that Government might do the same. It was, however, necessary that the course should be taken before they finally committed themselves to carry out the sewerage of Colaba. Everybody felt that the decision of Government was simply the same as if they were the landlords of Colaba, for at that part of the city were stationed the barracks, and Government appeared to be influenced more than it should be by that consideration, whereas if the whole city were to be taken into account, there could be little doubt that Government would give the sanction.

Mr. Solomon seconded the motion and remarked that he was one of those who considered that the drainage of the city should proceed as rapidly as possible, but he also thought that Government should support them as much as possible. In the present case he was rather of opinion that Government had shown unnecessary obstinacy in the matter. It was only right that the Municipality should ask Government to reconsider the matter, and see if they cannot induce them to give the necessary sanction.

Dr. Mody and Dr. Katrak also supported the motion.

Dr. Banks considered that the only result of the application would be what they would all deplore, namely, delay. He thought it a great pity that they should not take up and discuss at once the report of Mr. Doig. He considered that neither the Government nor the military authorities would permit an outfall at Colaba.

Mr. D. E. Wacha asked why the health of eight lakhs of people should be endangered simply because Government did not care for the outfall of the Colaba sewage at its proper place?

Dr. Balchandra considered that in the light of Mr. Doig's report Government were likely to alter their decision.

The Municipal Commissioner said that he did not rise to oppose the resolution, although he confessed that he regretted it, because he agreed with Dr. Bank's that there was not the faintest chance of the Government re-considering their decision. Long ago the question was referred by Government to a committee and the opinion of that committee—relating to the outfall of the whole of the sewage of the city—and its finding was against the scheme. It was true that in the present case they were only dealing with the sewage of Colaba, but the same objections crept in, if in smaller proportions, as when dealing with the sewage of the whole city. Government had confirmed their conclusions on two occasions, but if members of the Corporation considered there was any chance of a reconsideration he did not wish to say anything against it. There appeared to be a good deal of misimpression as to the facts of the Shon system. It had, he continued, no effect whatever in rendering sewage innocuous, it was simply a system for lifting by means of compressed air. But be the system one of gravitation, or hydraulic pumping, or pneumatic pumping, it would entail a sewage reservoir at Colaba in order to enable them to discharge sewage only at flood tide. There must be some building in which it could be lodged, and, therefore, a sewage reservoir at Colaba was essential, and one of the reasons which made the scheme objectionable to Government was that a reservoir would be a source of nuisance. Moreover, such works might get in the way of the guns at Colaba Battery. The Government had not only to consider the health of the city, but the safety of the city, and they could not allow anything to get in the way of the proper working of the battery. He must point out to the mover of the proposition that he had not changed his views with regard to the Shon system. What he had said was that there was not sufficient data for taking it up in Bombay, and no satisfactory information on which he could be satisfied as to the success of the system in Rangoon. They had now an entirely fresh body of evidence in the report of Mr. Doig, which he considered thoroughly satisfactory as to the success of the system in Rangoon, and his objections there disappeared. In conclusion he did trust that when the reply of Government was received, whichever way it went, the Municipality would issue immediately tenders for the construction of the sewer at Colaba. He had been subjected to pressure from every quarter on the matter. He quite agreed with Mr. Mehta that the Corporation was not to blame for the delay, for in a case where so much money had to be spent and an important question of sewerage had to be decided it was necessary to move slowly.

Dr. Blaney said that the Commissioner had made a remark with reference to the great urgency about Colaba. No one appeared to be responsible for allowing the great tenement houses to be put up in Colaba without a yard of drainage. It appeared to have been only thought of afterwards. Was no one responsible for it, was there no Municipal Act, and no Corporation? The property belonged to the Port Trust. He would point out that when the Elphinstone reclamation property was built on Mr. Thomas Ormiston put in sewers throughout the length and breadth of the place, otherwise they would have been called upon to do what they were not required to do, put money into the pockets of the Trust. Colaba should have been treated in the same way as the Elphinstone Reclamation but that was the way in which Municipal affairs were neglected and Municipal interest forgotten. These great tenement houses were put up, and no one asked what was going to be done with the sewage. Now they came before the Corporation as persecuted individuals and martyrs who wanted charge of the treasury chest, and said do this work to-day for it is murder. This was said for 300 or 400 people, whilst in Oomerkary there were 54,000 people in whose interests he had been fighting for twenty-five years for one sewer, were left without it. But there was no murder or martyrdom there.

The Commissioner: May I say a word Mr. Chairman, on the personal attack upon me?

Dr. Blaney: I have made no personal attack.

The Commissioner: Then on the attack of my predecessor. Continuing, he said that the roads at Colaba were not Port Trust roads, and the Port Trust had no authority to lay the sewer. The Elphinstone Reclamation was at the time the property of the Port Trust. Moreover, much of the land at Colaba belonged to other companies.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee considered the reason which had made the Commissioner change his mind on the Shon system were sufficient to influence the Government.

Mr. Wacha: But the Government is never logical. (Laughter.)

Mr. Mehta, in reply, remarked that he did not know whether Dr. Blaney was correct in saying that the property was all Port Trust land, but there was the fact that the people had been crying out with out being entitled to do so. They never saw to the drainage before putting up the houses. He trusted that the Commissioner would support the resolution in a practical manner, because they all knew what his support in such matter was worth.

The motion was then unanimously adopted.

AN IMPERIAL CONSIDERATION.

Mr. Kabrajee, in accordance with notice of motion, moved:—"That letter No. 860B, P. W. Department, from Mr. Under-Secretary Burke, on the subject of the placing of the temporary remount stables on the Kennedy Sea Face, be recorded. With reference to the remark made therein that 'it cannot be said that there is not at present ample room on the Sea Face for the recreation of the public,' the President be requested to inform H. E. the Governor-in-Council, that the extensive ground occupied by these remount stables was freely used before as a playground for cricket and other sports by the large number of inhabitants in the native town, who are now deprived of their play-ground by the remount stables being placed thereon; and youthful cricketers are nearly driven out of the ground for the four or five months that it continues to be occupied by their large enclosure. That the attention of H. E. the Governor be also drawn to the serious inconvenience and annoyance caused to the public at large on great native holidays when the police of Bombay are, simply because of the presence of these stables, forcibly closing up the entire Sea Face between the Charni Road Garden and the Hindu Burning Ground, at Marine Lines. That on the moonlight night of the great *Holi* festival of the Hindus and of the *Shabibarat* of the Mahomedans, which both occurred in March last, vast multitudes of men resorting to the Sea Face for enjoyment and recreation felt much annoyed by the sudden action of the police in closing, on account of the remount stables, this large piece of Esplanade between the points indicated above and in shutting out immense numbers of holiday-makers from entering the ground, the result of which was the complete stoppage of their recreation along this whole foreshore of the Sea Face. That in the opinion of this Corporation any stabling accommodation for five or six hundred horses on such a salubrious spot of the city as the Kennedy Sea Face is highly objectionable, on sanitary ground, apart from the unsightliness of their structure. As the remount stables are placed windward of the city, the filth emanating from the litter of hundreds of horses is likely to be carried into the city with fresh south-westerly breezes constantly blowing from that direction; and as the letter from Government, under consideration, has missed this important point altogether, attention of Government be respectfully drawn to it by the President."

Mr. Kabrajee claimed that his motion set forth the whole of his arguments.

Mr. P. Mehta considered that under the circumstances they ought to express themselves satisfied with the letter of Government. The answer indicated that Government were taking steps to obtain a suitable site for the stables. He, therefore, moved an amendment to the effect that the letter be simply recorded.

Dr. Banks seconded the amendment, and remarked that it would have been more instructive if Mr. Kabrajee had said where he would put the horses. A man who wished to turn horses from one place should say where they should be put. They could not be put up in the air. He was surprised at Mr. Kabrajee who was as a rule a sensible man in his remarks.

Dr. Balchandra considered Mr. Kabrajee would do well to withdraw his motion for the present.

Mr. Kirkham considered that Government had shown a reasonable desire to meet the wishes of the Corporation, and had not only given their decision but their reasons upon which it was based. He wished for a moment to raise the debate out of the local sphere into which it had sunk. He would remind them that the horses were their horses, for they were for the army which existed for the protection of their empire. The Corporation were as much interested in every single horse as anyone in India. (Hear, hear.) He considered it unworthy of a Corporation to take such a local and narrow view of a matter when it was one of imperial importance. To compare the convenience of youthful cricketers with that of an important department of the army was a contrast he hardly expected from Mr. Kabrajee.

Mr. Kabrajee, in reply, said it appeared to him that the health of a horse was considered of more importance than the health of a large portion of the city. If the horses were an imperial matter, so was the health of the city. If the Government were disposed to find a more suitable position for the remount stables they could easily get a fresh site. Where, he asked, were the stables five or six years ago. It was only three years ago that there was an encroachment on the present beautiful site. The stables were thrust upon the people simply because the site pleased some departmental officer who chose it.

Mr. Mehta's amendment was put first and carried by 19 vote to 4, and was then adopted as a substantive motion.

The Corporation adjourned until Monday next.

DARING BURGLARS.

At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, a Marwaree, named Kustoor Hassaji, aged 23 years, and a Hindu, named Chandria Malari, aged 21 years, were brought up at the instance of Inspector Roberts on two charges of housebreaking and theft of ornaments and cash, valued at Rs. 216 in one case, and ornaments, valued at Rs. 77, in the second, the property of Hajarimal Pudmaji, a Marwaree shop-keeper, at Fergusson Road, and Punamchand Nowlaji, another Marwaree shop-keeper of Goozri Bazar, Byculla.

Mr. DeSouza, pleader, appeared to prosecute on behalf of the first complainant, and Mr. Walker, of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, solicitors, defended the first accused, Kustoor, while the second accused was undefended.

The first complainant, Hajarimal Pudmaji, as usual, closed his shop on the night of the 15th ultimo, bolting it from inside, and went to bed with the other partner in his shop. Shortly after midnight he awoke, and to his great surprise found the door of his shop open. He then aroused his partner, and on looking round, found a box containing Rs. 100 in cash, two silver anklets, valued at Rs. 16, some other gold and silver ornaments, worth about Rs. 100, and the account books missing. He further noticed a bent wire of an umbrella, lying near the door, which apparently seemed to be the instrument for forcing open the door by the burglars. Taking a lamp the two partners went out of their shop, when they found their box lying open in a field adjoining. The matter was immediately reported to the police, and Inspector Roberts repaired at once to the shop. The box was then found to be opened by means of a duplicate brass key, which was in the padlock, and Rs. 100 in cash and the two silver anklets, valued at Rs. 16, were only missing from it, while the other things were intact. On looking at the key, the complainant recollected to have seen it in possession of the first accused some days back. The complainant further stated that about a couple of months back Kustoor, whose father's shop was next to that of the complainant, had purloined a gold ring, valued at Rs. 30. On that occasion the accused admitted having stolen the ring, and on his passing a writing to repay the value of the complainant forgave the accused, and took no further steps in the matter. The complainant's suspicion now naturally rested on the first accused Kustoor. On this information the police worked. They tried to arrest the first accused, but up till the 30th ultimo he defied the police vigilance, and kept away from his house, which was minutely watched. On the night of the 30th ot last month the accused Kustoor managed to get into his room, and having got it locked up from outside, so as to avoid police detection, had the key handed over to him. The police officer, getting cognisance of this, decided to enter the room on the following morning. As the police were trying to open the door the accused called out from inside, saying that he had the key and would hand it over to the police. He then handed over the key to the police, who opened the door, and arrested him. Kustoor then admitted having received the stolen property from a man, who is at present at large, and further stated that he was assisted in the dispesal of that property to one Chandria Malari, a damaged character. From the statements of the accused, and from the evidence adduced, it appeared that on the morning following the committal of the theft, the two accused went to the Marwaree Bazar, and there disposed of the articles to several Marwarees. The anklets were sold to a Marwaree for Rs. 16, who had them melted at once, and the police recovered from him a piece of silver alleged to have resulted from the melting. The accused Kustoor it appears was on friendly terms with one Punamchand Nowlaji, the second complainant, who is now undergoing a term of three months' rigorous imprisonment for receiving stolen property. Kustoor went to visit him on the 28th of last month, and left his house at an early hour the following evening. The complainant after Kustoor's departure fastened the door, and went to bed with his brother. Shortly after midnight the door was found open and two drawers containing some ornaments, valued at Rs. 77, was missing. The drawers were subsequently recovered at a short distance from the complainant's shop minus the contents. The two accused having been arrested denied having any of the ornaments but stated that the burglary was actually committed by one Babaji Dann who was now undergoing a sentence of eighteen month's hard labour for theft, and that they were merely the recipients of stolen property. The accused then took the police to several Marwaree shops where they alleged they had sold the ornaments recovered, but one gold and two silver pieces were handed over to the police by a goldsmith said to be produced from the melting of those ornaments. After going through the evidence the case was adjourned.

GOLF.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SCRATCH MATCH.

First Day.

The following scores were made by the golfers yesterday morning. It will be seen that three of the players tied for first place, but the play this morning may upset this order:—

Mr C E Nixon	45
Mr R W Gray	45
Dr D MacDonald	45
Mr W E Young	48
Mr L J Robertson	49
Dr E F Fooks	52
Capt Stanley Smith	54
Mr D Carmichæl	56
Mr J Begbie	57
Dr A Peterkin	59
Mr W G Betham	60
Mr. E B Raikes	retired
Mr J G Buchanan	do.
Mr. J J Murray	absent.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I should be much obliged if you or any of your numerous readers would kindly enlighten me on the following point:—By the present law the copyright of every book, published in the lifetime of its author, endures for his life and for seven years after his death; or if these seven years expire before the end of forty-two years from the date of the first publication of the work, the copy-right endures for forty two years from that date. Has then the copy-righ those of Lord Tennyson's poems, which were publis more than forty-two years ago, expired?—Yours, &c

16th Oct., 1892. INQUIRER.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." I soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pai relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the b known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, wheth arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Win low's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine deale everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

GREAT BREEDER'S STAKES AT KEMPTON PARK.

The Kempton Park Great Breeder's Produce Stakes of 5,000 sovs., the nominator of the winner to receive 300 sovs., the nominator of the second 150 sovs., the nominator of the third 100 sovs., the owner of the second 300 sovs.,and the owner of the third 100 sovs., out of the stakes for the produce of mares covered in 1889 to run as two-year-olds; colts 9st. fillies and geldings 8st. 11lb. A winner of 500 sovs., to carry 5lbs., twice of 500 sovs., or once of 1,000 sovs., 10lbs., extra. Those got by sires publicly advertised as having served (season 1889) thoroughbred mares at less than 100 guineas allowed 3lbs at less than 50 guineas, 5lbs at less than 25 guineas, 7lbs at less than 15 guineas, 10lbs to be claimed at the time of naming Five furlongs, 270 subs. Closed November 12, 1889

By subscription of 20 guineas each if left in after the first Tuesday in October, 1891; if left in after the first Tuesday in March 1892 a further subscription of 20 guineas.

Mr Ellison's b c Tanderagee, by Morgan—Ballernock, G Barrett ... 1
Mr L de Rothschild's bl c Le Nicham, by Tristan—La Noce, C Loates ... 2
Sir Blundell Maple's b f Minting Queen, by Minting Empress Queen, by Strathconan, J Woodburn ... 3

(Winner trained by R. Marsh, Newmarket.)

Betting: 5 to 2 against Tanderagee.

Won by half a length; eighteen ran.

THE DUKE OF YORK STAKES.

The Duke of York Stakes (a handicap) of 5,000 sovs., by subscription of 10 sovs. if declared; if left in a further subscription of 25 sovs., and an additional subscription of 25 sovs. for starters; the second to receive 300 sovs. and the third 200 sovs. out of the stakes; for three-year-olds and upwards; a winner (selling races excepted) after the publication of the weights of a race value 400 sovs. 7lbs., twice of 400 sovs. or once of 1,000 14lbs. extra; the winner of the Doncaster St. Leger Stakes, 1892, to carry 8st. 7lbs. inclusive of penalties, if handicapped below that weight; lowest weight to be no less than 6st. "Jubilee" course (one mile). (73 subs.) Closed August 16th, 1892:—

Mr J W Smith's br m Miss Dollar, by Elzevir—Miss Dayrell, 6yrs., 6st. 4lb., R Chaloner ... 1
The Earl of Ellesmere's br f Sabra, by St Simon—Belinda, 4yrs., 6st. 6lbs., Bradford ... 2
Sir J Blundell Maple's b c Prince Hampton, by Royal Hampton—Pibroch, 4 yrs., 8st 3lbs, J Woodburn ... 3

(Winner trained by C Archer, Newmarket.)

Betting: 66 to 1 against Miss Dollar.

Won easily by a length, twenty-two ran.

RESULT OF THE CESAREWITCH.

The Cesarewitch Stakes, a handicap of 25 sovs. each, 10 ft., with 500 added, for three-year-olds and upwards; the winner of the Doncaster St. Leger to carry, if a colt 8st. 12lbs., if a filly 8st. 9lbs. Winners of a handicap value 450 sovs. after September 1st, at 1 p.m., 10lbs; of any other handicap 5lbs. extra; the owner of the second horse to receive 200 sovs., and the third 100 sovs. out of the stakes; entrance 5 sovs., the only forfeit if declared by Tuesday next. Cesarewitch Course. (2 miles, 2 furlongs, 35 yards.) (120 subs., one corrected on payment of fine.)

Mr E Hobson's br h Burnaby, by Hagioscope—Whirlpool, 5 yrs, 6st 7lbs, Doyle ... 1
Mr C P Shrubb's bl c Insurance, by Gilderoy—Granada, 4 yrs, 7st 1lb, Brown ... 2
Col North's br f Brandy, by Retreat—Restorative, 3 yrs, 6st 2lbs, Bradford ... 3
Mr W W Fulton's b f Comedy, by Ben Battle—White Witch, 4 yrs, 8st 11lbs, Saunders ... 0
The Duke of Beaufort's bl c Ragimunde, by Petronel—Ragman Roll, 4yrs., 8st 7lbs, R. Chaloner ... 0
Mr C Perkins' b c Dare Devil, by Robert the Devil—Flora McIvor, 4yrs, 7st 12lb, J Fagan ... 0
Mr G A Moorhead's b c Roy Neil, by Kendal—Sylvia, 3yrs, 7st 2lbs, M Cannon ... 0
Mr J B Burton's ch h Barmecide, by Barcaldine—La Trappe, 6yrs, 7st 9lbs, C Loats ... 0
Sir J Blundell Maple's b c Pilot, by Pell Mell—Amondell, 3yrs, 7st 9lbs, J Woodburn ... 0
Mr W Low's ch f Trapezoid, by Trapist—Therapeutics, 4yrs, 7st 7lbs, G Barrett ... 0
H R H The Prince of Wales' b c Versailles, by Hampton—Fanchette, 3yrs, 7st 4lbs, Platt ... 0
Mr R Snow's ch m Lady Villikins, (late De la Motte) by Hagioscope—Dinah, aged, 7st 1lb, Finlay ... 0
Mr L de Rothschild's ch c Lottery, by Coeruleus—Mother Shipton, 4yrs, 7st 3lbs, Mullen ... 0
Mr M D Peacock's ch g Golden Drop, by Tertius—Golden Fringe, 3yrs, 7st, 1lb, S Chandly ... 0
Lord Gerard's b f Metallic, by Sweetbread—Bell Metal, 3yrs, 7st 1lb, F Peake ... 0
Mr R C Vyners, b g Sedgeghat, by Napsbur—Stone Chat, 5yrs, 6st 13lbs, Cawte ... 0
The Earl of Durham's b c Circassian, by Camballo—Lais, 5yrs, 6st 13lbs, A Watts ... 0
Mr J Wallace's b or br f Sanctissima, by St Simon—Wee Lassie, 3yrs, 6st 13lbs, Pratt ... 0
Mr John Charlton's b f Madame Nerudda II, by Fowler—Alucha, 4yrs, 6st 12lbs, Viney ... 0
Mr A Taylor's b or br c Stuart, by Exile II—Flora Macdonald, 3yrs, 6st 10lbs, Gough ... 0
Mr J M Hanbury's ch c Ben Wyvis, by Child of the Mist—Dressmaker, 3yrs, 6st 7lbs, Madden ... 0
Mr Wallis Johnstone's b c Weymouth, by Gilderoy—Veritas by Mamba, 3yrs, 6st, F Allsopp ... 0
Mr H T Barclay's br c Ben Avon, by Bendigo—Mida, 3yrs, 6st 4lbs, Birch ... 0
Colonel North's b c Primrose Way, by Rosebery—Baroness by Mentmore, 3 years, 6st 4lbs, Swash ... 0
Mr Deacon's ch c Chater, by Hagioscope—Larkspur, 3 yrs, 6st 1lbs, Wall ... 0
Mr G Haughton's b c The Heir, by Cucumber—Pocher, 3 yrs, 6st 3lbs, Huxtable ... 0
Mr A Kilsyth's br f Helen Ware, by Prestonpans—Helen Agnes, 3 yrs, 6st 1lb, P Chaloner ... 0
Mr Harding Cox's b c Andante, by Fortissimo—Quite Too Too, by King Lud, 3 yrs 6st, Monser ... 0

(Winner trained by Hobbs, Lambourne.)

Betting: 7 to 1 against Burnaby, 33 to 1 Insurance, 100 to 12 Brandy.

Won by two lengths. Time, 4 min. 8 secs.

THE MIDDLE PARK PLATE.

The Middle Park Plate of 500 sovs., added to a sweepstakes of 30 sovs. each, 20ft. for two years-olds; colts 8st. 10lbs., fillies and geldings 8st. 7lbs. Winners of a race value 1,000 sovs. to carry 7lbs., of one value 500 sovs., 4lbs extra; the second horse to receive 200 sovs., and the third 100 sovs. out of the stakes; entrance 5 sovs. The surplus entrance money to be divided between the second and third. Bretby Stakes Course. 104 subs. Closed 3rd November 1891.

Mr H McCalmont's b c Isinglass, by Isonomy—Deadlock, R Chaloner ... 1
Mr Hamar Bass' ch c Ravensbury, by Exile II—Avonwick, T Weldon ... 2
Baron de Rothschild's br c Le Nicham, by Tristan—La Noce, C Loates ... 3

(Winner trained by J Jewitt, Newmarket.)

Betting: 10 to 1 against Isinglass.

Won easily. Fifteen ran.—*Asian.*

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

OCTOBER 7.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou temporarily prohibited.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 17th October, 1892

(Difference in longitude allowed for

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	15	10	12 a.m.	36	17
Teheran	17	1	15 p.m.	..	44
Suez	17	2	35 p.m.	...	12

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 17th October, 1892

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	3	7	..	6
" Kurrachee	..	18	..	1
" Madras	1	35	...	1

An extraordinary scene, resulting in the destruction, by a mob of 1,000 people, of a marquee and the looting of provisions, took place at Ramsey, Huntingdonshire, on Sept. 22 A grand fete had been arranged by Lord de Ramsey to celebrate the return of the Hon. Ailwyn Fellowes, M.P., as member for North Hants. About 4,000 persons had been invited to a tea in relays of 1,000 at a time, which was arranged in a marquee in Lord de Ramsey's grounds. A shower of rain coming on, the crowd made a rush for the marquee, which was already full. A scene of indescribable confusion ensued. The mob made an attack upon the provisions, waiters were knocked down,and a clean sweep made of the tables, much of the valuable crockery being destroyed. The caterer cutting off further supplies, the mob proceeded to the store and wrecked it, demolishing the provisions. A body of police attempted to disperse the rioters, but only partially succeeded. Lord and Lady de Ramsey were witnesses of the scene from the balcony of the abbey.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 30TH SEPTEMBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Ganges, Captain T. J. Alderton, with the Overland Mails of September 30, arrived in Bombay harbour at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mrs Teathard and infant
Lt-Col J E Sandeman
Mr Martin
Mr and Mrs G R Bettham and 2 children
Rev and Mrs F A Stagg and 2 children
Mr and Mrs Hilliat
Mr A B Kettlewell
Rev R J Langford
Mr and Mrs Osborne
Mr Procter
Mr and Mrs Hensilwood and infant
Mrs Walton and child
Mr J B Sandford
Mr and Mrs West
Mr A Doggett
Master Brooke
Miss Quinn
Surg W Hore
Mr W Mitchell
Mrs Horseman
Miss Taylor
Mr Sebold
Mr and Mrs Crooke
Mrs Harris and 2 infants
Mr M F Beamish
Mr and Mrs R J Routh
Mr Ezechiel
Mr J W Stanack
Mrs Evans and child
Miss O'Neil
Mrs Weighell
Capt C Didham
Mr O'Neil
Mr and Mrs K C Harrion
Mr J S Warner
Mr and Mrs H W Davis and 2 children.
Staff Engr W Wastton
Mr Trim
Mr Hisketh
Mr S M Cassin
Mr J McLaren
Mr H D Baldeley
Miss Serge
Miss Wallinger
Surg-Maj and Mrs Evans
Miss Clarke
Miss M Gerrard
Capt and Mrs ayret
Mrs Robinson and child

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr W G Beaucham
Mr T W Alexander
Mr V Hoerle
Mrs Taylor
Capt Edwards
Surg-Capt Quicke
Mr W T Ham
Mr and Mrs Disney
Mr J H Johnstone
Lieut Ward
Mr Cunningham
Mr Geo Harris
Mr Walters
Mr P A Sandeland
Mr and Mrs R Giles
Mr Gordon
Lt G C Johnstone
Mr T W S Smyth
Mr F E McLean
Mr Edwards
Mr Swetenham
Lt Dillon
Lt Ridgeway
Mr R S Stracey
Mr E Giles
Mr A L Home
Mr C A Roe
Mr J Frizelle
Mr Tait
Mr W Gray
Rev W Douglas
Maj Hon M Curzon
Lt-Col Churchill
Cap and Mrs Young
Surg-Maj J Conaghey
Mr T W T Wright
Mr T D McGregor
Col Creagh
Mr and Mrs Macpherson
Miss xley
Capt E A Kettlewell
Mr Bhownuggree
Mr Parvey
Mr G Mahon
Capt Porter
Col Wilson
Mr McLaren
Mr Warden
Mr Hendley
Mr McInnes
Mr Riddell
Mr P Hughes
Mr Alston
Lieut Blunt
Mr C R Hills
Mr G Walton
Mr J L Pole
Capt Renny Tailyon
Rev H C Parker
Mr Nicholls.

From Gibralter.—Surg-Col Markey.
From Malta.—Mr T Dunkley.
From Ismailia.—Mr Lauder.
From Aden.—Mr S Cartwright.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, Sept. 30

The Court

The Queen remains at Balmoral.

Mr. O'Conor arrived at Balmoral Castle on Wednesday, and kissed hands on his appointment as her Majesty's Minister at Pekin.

The Duke of Cambridge arrived in Edinburgh on Tuesday to inspect the troops quartered there.

Political.

Mr. Gladstone arrived in town from Hawarden on Wednesday, and a Cabinet Council was held yesterday at 10, Downing-Street.

Mr. Gladstone has contributed to the *North American Review* a reply to a paper on Home Rule for Ireland by the Duke of Argyl which was published in the August number of the same review; and his Grace has since then addressed to the *Times* a rejoinder to the Premier's article.

Colonel Duke, Unionist, and Mr. S. H. Whitbread, Gladstonian, were nominated on Saturday as candidates for the vacancy in the representation of South Bedfordshire. The polling for the division took place yesterday, but the result of the contest has not yet been made known.

The election contest for the vacant seat for the Cirencester Division of Gloucestershire is being prosecuted with vigour on both sides. Sir M. Hicks-Beach was the the chief speaker at a meeting held on Tuesday at Tetbury, in support of the candidature of Colonel Chester Master.

Ireland.

Mr. John Morley, in a letter addressed to Mr. Justin M'Carthy, has announced the intention of the Government to reopen the question of the evicted tenants by appointing a small Commission to inquire and report on the means to be adopted for bringing about the reinstatement of the tenants.

A resolution proposing that the Corporation of Dublin should present an address to the new Lord Lieutenant and the new Chief Secretary on the public entry into Dublin of the former was debated by the corporation and the resolution was lost by a majority of one vote. The Town Commissioners of Kingstown have also rejected a similar proposal after discussion.

There are some indications that a stand will be made in various parts of Ireland against the payment of rent in the coming winter, on the plea of an insufficient harvest and the low price of stock.

General.

A deputation from the Church Missionary Society had an interview on Friday with Lord Rosebery, to represent the injury that would ensue to their missions by a withdrawal of British influence from Uganda. Lord Rosebery said the subject was complicated, but the representations of the society would be considered by the Government.

The Duke of Sutherland died after a short illness at Dunrobin Castle, his principal seat in Scotland, late on Thursday night, the 22nd instant, in his 65th year.

The remains of the late Cardinal Howard were removed on Monday from Brighton to Arundel, where they were deposited in the Fitzalan Chapel, a solemn *requiem* being celebrated in the presence of the Duke of Norfolk and other members of the family.

Mr. Alderman Knill was elected Lord Mayor of London yesterday, after protest from some of the liverymen on account of his Roman Catholic tenets.

A large demonstration of trade unionists was held at Liverpool on Saturday, at which resolutions were passed in favour of a general Eight Hours' Bill and kindred measures.

The dispute between the Wear shipbuilders and the shipwrights respecting the demand for a reduction in wages has been brought to an amicable adjustment by mutual concessions.

A woman stated to be 180 years old died at Warrenpoint, near Newry, on Friday.

The Rev. H Holmes, rector of Garthorpe, Melton Mowbray, was found on Friday drowned in a well on his own premises. The fact that his hat and coat were found near the well suggests that he committed suicide.

An inquest was opened on Saturday, at Fulham, on the body of Marion Fanny Sharpe, who died at West Brompton under suspicious circumstances. Dr. Heron, the principal witness examined, stated that he had lived with the deceased till August last, that they had arrived together at Liverpool from Africa on the 3rd inst., the deceased having been ill on the voyage, and had continued so till she expired on Wednesday week. The inquiry was adjourned in order that an analysis of the contents of the stomach might be made. Dr. Heron committed suicide by cutting his throat on Sunday last at an hotel in the Strand.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Tuesday, W. James Morgan, J. H. Tomkins, and Mr. G. E. Campbell were convicted, after a trial lasting seven days, of conspiracy to defraud in connexion with certain fictitious literary and artistic societies, and were sentenced, the first-named to eight years', the second to five years' penal servitude, and the third to 18 months' hard labour. Three other defendants were sentenced to shorter terms of imprisonment.

Chas. Beyts and Geo. Craig, merchants, were convicted at the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday of conspiring to defraud the Chartered Mercantile Bank by obtaining advances on fictitious bills of lading, and were sentenced each to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Obituary.

Sir W. Ritchie; Lieut. Col and Staff Paymaster H. Burke; Gen. Pope; Marchioness of Abergavenny; Princess Batthyany Stratman

Further particulars are forthcoming concerning the outrage on the Col de Torrent. The Col is a grass pass leading from Evolena in the Val d'Herens to Vissage in the Val d'Anniviers and a certain Italian had heard that a German tourist, who was likely to be carrying a large sum of money, intended to pass over it, accompanied only by a porter. He, therefore, built himself a stone hiding-place near the summit of the ridge, and there lay in wait. As the travellers approached he fired and wounded the porter. The German, seeing this, turned and ran for his life; but the brigand pursued him, and shot him through the heart, and then returned to complete his attack upon the porter. The porter, however, begged so pitifully for his life that his assailant not only spared him, but helped him down to some chalets, where he was ultimately found, and gave him a five-franc piece to hold his tongue. This promise the porter kept until he was himself accused of the crime. Then he identified the culprit, who was arrested and condemned to penal servitude for life. He ultimately commited suicide in prison.

WEDDING AT SWANSEA.

On Thursday afternoon, September 22nd,the marriage of Mr. John Francis McInerny, son of Mr. John McInerny, of Plymouth, and nephew of the late Mr. John Cady, J.P., with Miss Julie Follet, third daughter of the late Mons. Follet (French Consul formerly in Melbourne and Swansea and recently in Bombay), and of Madame Follet, Woodbury Villa, Uplands, Swansea, was solemnised at St. David's Church, Swansea. The event created considerable local interest, and the church was crowded with a fashionable congregation immediately the doors were thrown open. The fair sex, of course, predominated to a great extent, and most of them were attired in light, summer costumes, and several wore choice flowers. The bridegroom arrived early, attended by his brother, J. W Gustave McInerny, as best man; the bride, a young lady of remarkable grace and beauty, who entered the church shortly after 2 o'clock, was accompanied by her brother, Mr. Louis Follet, who afterwards gave her away. She carried a magnificent bouquet, and was charmingly attired in a rich oyster white satin gown. The bodice was cut rather open at the throat, and trimmed with fine old antique lace, forming zouaves and epaulettes over very full sleeves; ruche of silk edged the petticoat, which was gracefully draped with lace, and fastened with orange blooms. She wore a tulle veil and wreath of orange blossoms, and carried a choice bouquet of white flowers, the gift of the bridegroom. The bride was attended by two bridesmaids and two pages; Miss Camella Follet (sister of the bride) and Miss Davies (daughter of Dr. D. A Davies, Northampton House). They wore charming Watteau frocks of pink cashmere, with yokes of Point de Venice and drawn lace picture hats, trimmed with pink flowers, and carried baskets of pink roses. The two pages, Master Frank Grattan Geary and Master Alexis Grattan Geary, were dressed in white sailor suits, and wore large button-holes of roses. The bridesmaids also wore gold bangles with pearl settings, and the pages pearl scarf-pins, the gifts of the bridegroom. As the bridal party entered the church, Mr. W. F. Hulley's excellent band played "Tannhauser," by Wagner, and as they left the church, Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" was played. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Canon Wilson, who, in the course of a few appropriate remarks to the bridal pair, impressed upon them the sacred character of marriage, which involved duties of mutual love, respect and co-operation.

The newly-wedded couple left the Church amid many expressions of goodwill for their future welfare. The bridal party then drove to the residence of Madame Follet, at Woodbury Villa, where an "at home" was held. In the course of the afternoon, the happy pair left for Chepstow, where the honeymoon will be spent. The bride's going-away dress was of blue and crimson cloth, with hat *en suit*. The presents were numerous and costly.—*Cambrian*.

THE POOR RUPEE.

Dr. John Pollen, of the Bombay Civil Service, has been lecturing the Dublin Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the danger to commerce arising from the violent fluctuations in the value of the rupee. He said he drew their attention to the subject in no petty personal spirit. It was true that, in common with other servants of the Crown in India who had families at home, he had a distinct personal grievance, but he never suffered himself to forget that he served, and knew the pay of the people of India, and that the prosperity of millions of his Indian paymasters was a much more important matter than the prosperity of a mere handful of Indian Civil servants. If the fall in the value of the rupee had proved beneficial to India and the people of India, it would be the duty of the servants of India to hold their peace and let the benefit go on—nay, to actively aid in reducing the value of the rupee down to a penny, or less. But if the present state of things with regard to the rupee had, as even the cautious and far-seeing Bombay Chamber of Commerce admitted, proved disastrous to the development of the resources of India, then it became the bounden duty of every public servant of India to do his best to remedy the mischief. Dr. Pollen then proceeded to point out that the in-flow of British capital into India has been seriously checked, and that the construction of railways (notably the one connecting Delhi—the heart of the Empire—with the nearest seaport, Karachi) had been transferred; that the calculations of the most prudent traders had been upset, and that the greatest confusion and uncertainty reigned throughout the commercial centre of the Empire, the currency of India being at the mercy of American Silver Kings, rings and intriguers. This state of things was discreditable to British administration, and, in the interest of the Empire at large, and of the people of India in particular, a remedy must be found, and found promptly. For his own part he believed in the "One Queen, one flag, and one coin" principle. He was alive to all the difficulties, and, above all, to the enormous expense, involved; but the great change had become imperative, and ought to be made. The step was, no doubt, a great one to take; but it would make the British Empire greater, and he trusted that British administration would not fail "through craven fears of being great." A Dalhousie would not have hesitated to make the change, and the British Government would have done well to have listened years ago (when the rupee was worth two shillings) to the advice of Sir Richard Temple, who, acting on the suggestion of a clear-headed Irish financier, urged the introduction of a gold standard into India. Dr. Pollen considered the paucity of Irishmen in the Councils of the Government of India at the present moment was deeply to be regretted, for Irishmen possessed a capacity for dealing with financial questions in an Imperial spirit—a capacity denied to the cautious Scotchman or calculating Anglo-Saxon. Dr. Pollen thought that the difficulty and dangers attending the introduction of the gold standard into India had been greatly exaggerated. The country people of France were as much given to hoarding as the ryots of India; yet the napoleon did not disappear from currency. And there was really no reason why the sovereign, once introduced, should not circulate as freely in India as in other parts of the British Empire. He ridiculed the idea that sufficient gold for currency in India would not be forthcoming. It would not come with a rush, but it would come in a steady, ever-widening stream. On the grounds that the introduction of the gold standard would benefit "India of the Indians" and the empire at large he urged the Dublin Chamber of Commerce to support the principle of "one Queen, one flag, *one coin*," and to pronounce against all other patchwork remedies.

THE "FOUDROYANT."

The "Telegraph" (Sept 26), commenting upon the sale of the Foudroyant, for the repurchase of which the Lord Mayor has consented to open a fund at the Mansion House, says:—

We must have her back! We must have her home again! It is monstrous and stupid to have treated thus the last existing survivor but one of Lord Nelson's fighting line-of-battle. It is a deed of senseless officialdom, a lack of national sentiment, which will entitle all the world to say that, though we know how to be great, we know not how to appreciate and preserve our greatness. The fault of the Admiralty is not yet the shame of the people, and will not become so until "My Lord Mayor" shall have appealed in vain for the £6,000 which suffices to tow the old man-of-war back to her own waters. This is no mere sentimental appeal which the Mansion House makes to the spirit of the land. It is the voice of history itself speaking to the heart of the Empire, which was founded and framed by those heroic men of whom the ancient vessel is the monument and the legacy. Ten times six thousand pounds, or a hundred times six thousand pounds, would not be too high a price to pay to keep alive in British blood the glow of honour and the glory of service which filled the breasts of the Foudroyant's crew, in such days as she was vaild and new and proudly sailed the sea. Let us have her back, now that she is useless, to use her still, nevertheless, as a memorial and as a school whereby to remind the dullest and to teach the most selfish that the Empire of England was made by courage and self-devotion, and by those qualities alone can be in future preserved.

The subjoined paragraph with reference to the Foudroyant appears in "Truth":—The following letter was written nearly three weeks ago by the purchaser of H.M.S Foudroyant. As the process of breaking up the ship had then been going on for a fortnight, and one deck was already off, I am curious to know what it is the enthusiasts who are already contributing funds for the repurchase of the craft expect to get for their money. Mr. Kuntsmann seems to have some remarkably fine nails to dispose of, but apparently by this time he cannot have much else. At any rate, if after this the Foudroyant should reappear in British waters, she ought at least to be labelled "Made in Germany."

"Swinemunde, d. 10 September, 1892.

"Mr. — —,

"—, Great George-street, Westminster, London, S. W.

"Dear Sir,—In reply to your favour of the 7th instant, I beg to inform you that I am breaking up the Foudroyant already since a fortnight. The first deck is taken out of her, so that there is no chance for you of buying her. However, if you wish to have some cabin nails, which are 5in. long, and from which a lot have been sold here at 1s. the piece, please write how many you want, and I will then forward them to you. If you wish also to have some of the furniture, I will forward them also to you. Awaiting your reply, I am, dear Sir, yours truly. W. Kuntsmann."

GOVERNMENT PROPAGATION OF CHOLERA IN INDIA.

Mr. F. A. Newdigate, M.P., sends the *Times* the following letter:—

Murree, Sept. 4, 1892.

I want to lay before you a most disgraceful neglect of duty on the part of the Indian Government.

This place—Murree—lies on the high road to Cashmere, distant 39 miles from Rawul Pindi At a place called Barracoo, 13 miles from Pindi, there was a lot of cholera, and there were odd cases all up the road. The Indian Government, notwithstanding the strong protests of our commissioner, Mr. Thoburn, and of General Luck, proceeded to march two regiments of Cashmere infantry and one mule battery along the road. The troops were railed from Tammu to Rawul Pindi and then hurried up the road with no pay, no European doctor in attendance, merely a native apothecary.

These troops are in the pay of the Maharajah, but are Imperial Service troops, and are under the direct orders of Government.

The European officers in charge went through in a tonga, not marching with the troops. There should have been one to each regiment.

The regiment lost heavily from cholera, and we found one sepoy dead outside our camp at Lower Topa. This road leads past the camps of Kuldunna, where is the Bedfordshire Regiment; Ghasial, where are the Seaforth Highlanders; and Lower Topa, where are detachments of Royal Artillery, 2nd Dragoon Guards, and 3rd Dragoon Guards.

List of persons dead since Sept. I.

Kalduna Camp.—None. Ghasial Camp.—One doctor, one private, Lower Topa.—2nd Dragoon Guards.—Two privates. Murree Depot and Cantonment. The principal medical officer not expected to live; three privates, six civilians; Major Dimond, of the 3rd Dragoon Guards is dangerously ill.

This information is more or less official, and all this has come under my own personal observation.

These native troops were driven along the road like sheep, without the most ordinary sanitary precautions. When I saw them they were perfectly demoralised. The native officers were worse than useless.

I think that a question asked of the Secretary of State for India might do some good.

The list of deaths at Murree in the papers received here by last mail give a melancholy emphasis to this protest.

SHIPMENT OF HORSES FOR INDIA.

The first draft of horses for shipment to Bombay per s.s. Woolloomooloo, which was expected to reach the Carrington Dyke very early this morning (writes the Newcastle correspondent of the *Sydney Herald* on the 16th inst.), did not arrive till 12-30. This delay was caused by the unavoidable difficulty in getting the horses together at Farley's. A special train, in charge of Inspector Brett, comprised 23 trucks containing 252 horses. A large number of persons were on the spot waiting to see the animals shipped Mr. Warren, of the firm of Warren and Tulloch, who are shipping the horses, superintended the receipt and shipment. An enclosed platform with easy incline was laid down from the side of the vessel to the edge of the truck, the end of the platform reaching the door at the side of the truck. One of the seven grooms who came with the horses selecting a quiet looking iron grey horse threw a halter over him, and after some little trouble in manœuvring he, with the assistance of two or three other grooms, got the grey into position for passing through the truck-door on to the landing stage. As soon as he had advanced a few yards his companions followed him as sheep do a wether. He was led by the groom across the steamer's deck down to the lower deck, and the others followed without any trouble. Once or twice two or three appeared rather frightened, but a little coaxing on the part of the grooms seemed to reassure them. They followed their leader down the various inclines, which were well scotched and covered with matting. As they approached the berth intended for them, the side rails were taken down, and most of them went in without any difficulty. Some seemed scared, but settled down as they saw their previous companions contented in their places. The space allotted to each horse is 2ft. 6in. by 8ft. 6in., the stalls on the main and bridge decks being roofed in to protect the animals from the sun. On these two decks 190 horses will be placed, between decks 205, and in the lower hold 69. Every precaution has been taken to prevent the animals injuring each other or themselves. They are for the Indian Government for military purposes. Most of them are from the runs of Messrs. Clift Bros. and James White, near Scone, but 85 are coming by special train. Up to 5 o'clock this evening 72 horses had been safely conveyed on board, and the general opinion was that the operation was very successfully performed. The principal difficulty is getting the first horse out of the truck, all the rest being comparatively easy. Not the slightest ill-treatment of the animals was witnessed in landing or placing them in the stall, hold, or decks. Shippers were favoured with fine weather and the grooms worked with a will. Some of them are old stockmen.

"TRUTH" ON MATTERS INDIAN.

In confirmation of my remarks last week upon the sanitary condition of Murree, a correspondent, who evidently knows the place only too well, expresses his belief that the proper remedy for the present state of things would be the indictment of one or more responsible officials for manslaughter. Nothing less, he says, will correct "the gross incompetency and wicked indifference" which have led to the sacrifice of so many lives. I commend this view to sufferers on the spot and their relatives, should no good follow from the public remonstrances that have now appeared.

With reference to the paragraph in "Truth" of September 15 respecting the pay of Garrison Artillery in India, an officer sends the following comparison between the position of Artillery subalterns in India and at home. It may possibly be of interest to parents who contemplate putting their sons into this branch of the Service, and it also shows that artillerymen in India have special ground for protesting against the delay that has taken place in giving them the benefits secured by the Royal Warrant of last year:—

In England a subaltern gets pay 5s. 7d. per diem, armament pay 2s. per diem, free quarters, coals and candles, a servant, travelling allowances, marching allowances, &c., &c., and free conveyance for 9 cwt. of baggage when moving by train. If not provided with quarters, coals, or servant he would get in addition 2s., 6d., and 1s. per diem; the total pay and allowance amounting to 11s. 1d. per diem, or an average monthly payment of £16-12-6. This at the current rate of exchange is equal to rupees 275 (per mensem).

A subaltern in India is paid 213·5 rupees (per mensem.) He has to rent his own quarters, find his own servants and lighting, provide his own camp equipment, carry it on the march at his own expense, and, when travelling by rail, he is given a free pass and carriage for 328lb. of baggage. He receives no travelling allowances.

The troopship (Malabar) broke down badly last week in her steam trials. This disaster is due to the crass imbecility of the authorities in giving the vessel new furnaces, while leaving her worn-out boilers. Of course, new boilers ought to have been provided, as the old ones could not be expected to stand the expansion caused by the working of the new furnaces.

A remarkable scene was witnessed on the 29th ult., at a crowded meeting of the Livery at the Guildhall, London, for the selection of the new Lord Mayor. Mr. Alderman Stuart Knill, the next in order of succession to the mayoralty, is a Roman Catholic and had religious scruples about attending Protestant ceremonies though he was willing to send a representative to St Paul's on any national occasion that required the Lord Mayor's presence. Mr. Beaufoy Moore proposed that Sir William Lawrence should be Lord Mayor, and protested amid laughter and uproar against the selection of Alderman Knill, who held allegiance to the Pope. Already, he said, he saw the fires of Smithfield rekindled, and thumbscrews and the rack brought out again for the amusement of the Jesuits assembled at the Mansion House. He was frequently interrupted, and so were other speakers, by discordant cries. A resolution urging that no man should be appointed Lord Mayor who could not conscientiously fill the duties was placed before the meeting; but the Sheriffs declined to put it, and their action called forth shouts of approval and loud expressions of dissent. Finally Mr. Alderman Knill and Mr. Alderman Phillips were declared the choice of the Livery, and the former, at the private meeting of the Court of Aldermen, was elected Lord Mayor. When the decision was made known to the meeting there was additional uproar, and the Lord Mayor elect was scarcely able to make himself heard while returning thanks, the audience cheering, howling, hissing, and singing "Rule, Britannia."

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THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.

MEMORIAL SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S.

The anniversary of the relief of Lucknow falling this year on a Sunday, the survivors of the besieged garrison and of the relief parties under General Sir Henry Havelock and General Sir James Outram attended morning service on Sept. 25 at St. Paul's Cathedral. It was the suggestion of General Sir William Olpherts, V. C., that the event should be thus commemorated. The Rev. Prebendary Eyton preached. At the close of his sermon he said:—

We welcome here this morning, as our fellow-worshippers, the survivors of a heroic enterprise as has ever been undertaken in the history of our own or any other country—the survivors of those heroes who, under the leadership of a God-inspired man, if there ever was one, thirty-five years ago relieved Lucknow—the remnant of those 2,000 men who, at a loss of about one-third of their number, rescued the men, women, and children of the Lucknow garrison from a force of about 100,000 of the enemy. The story of that relief is a great and noble account of suffering, want, and exposure, and of sickness and danger cheerfully borne for the sake of others. It is seldom, as was said at the time, that men have been so fortunate as to relieve by their success so many aching hearts and to reap so rich a reward of gratitude. And as we read to-day the account of the execution of that apparently impossible task we cannot wonder that it is so deeply imprinted on the memory of you who still survive, that you still feel the thrill of thanksgiving within you for what you were enabled to do—that you feel that the "Te Deum" and the "Gloria in Excelsis" are the fit expressions of your gratitude at the fact that you were able so to prove your love for others, and to rescue so many from the repetition of that terrible scene which was enacted at Cawnpore. But what of those who gave their lives in the defence and in the relief of that town; what of the leader of that noble army; what of those who counted not their lives and laid them down—are these not with us to-day? Does not every good, and at the same time every reasonable, feeling within us cry out against the thought that they gave up their lives for others and only went into a blank nothingness? If in this life only we have hope in Christ we are of all men most miserable.

THE ANNUAL DINNER.

The Memorial Service at St. Paul's was followed on Sept. 26 by the annual dinner at the Hotel Metropole. General Sir William Olpherts, V. C., of the Royal Artillery, the distinguished officer who won his Victoria Cross for gallant conduct in the relief of the besieged people of Lucknow, was in the chair, and among his distinguished colleagues, composing Havelock's and Outram's force, who supported him were General D. S. Dodgson; General J. Gordon; General G. S. Macbean; Lieut.-Genl. Sir Henry Havelock Allan, V.C.; Lieut.-General F. A. Willis; Lieut.-General Sir J. Hudson, K. C. B.; Major-General E. J. Oldfield; Major-General M. G. Clerk; Major-General G. Stewart; Major-General H. Delafosse; Major-General Lindsay Russell, R. E.; Major-General D. Simond, R. E.; Surgeon-General Sir Anthony Home, V. C.; Surgeon-General J. J. Clerk; Deputy-Inspector-General R. Domenichetti; Major-General F. E. A. Chamier; Colonel R. G. Birch; Colonel J. Morland; Colonel Montague Hall; Colonel G. P. Blake; Colonel W. Cleland; Lieut.-Colonel W. A. Battine; Lieut.-Colonel C. Skrine; Lieut.-Colonel J. W. Wade; Lieut.-Colonel L. A. M. Graeme; Major F. Drake; Major F. Finlay; Major W. H. Beaumont; Captain P. Phipps; Captain F. Walsh; Captain J. Robertson; Captain W. Knight; and Mr. H. D. Willock. The members of the Lucknow garrison who welcomed the relieving force included Lieut.-General J. J. Macleod Innes, V.C.; Major-General H. Cook; Major-General A. Tulloh; Colonel H. L. Evans; Colonel Fletcher; Deputy-Inspector-General S. B. Partridge; Colonel F. M. Birch; Mr. W. C. Capper; Mr. G. H. Laurence; Mr. C. Bruere; Colonel G. L. K. Hewitt; and Colonel T. T. Boileau, and his son, Mr. Boileau, who was four years of age on the date of the entry into Lucknow.

The healths of the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the other members of the royal family were, on the call of the Chairman, pledged with great enthusiasm.

The Chairman then invited the company to drink in solemn silence to the memory of their departed comrades. In submitting to them that toast he could not help recalling the familiar names of Havelock, Outram, Neill, Inglis, Lord Napier of Magdala, and Sir Henry Lawrence. These were their leaders, these were the men under whom they fought, under whose guidance they achieved their victories, and to whom they owed even their presence at that commemorative gathering. Every soldier knew how quickly without good leaders an army could tumble to pieces. He did not think there ever was a force that was better led than that to which he belonged under Havelock, Outram, and Neill, and he was quite sure the old garrison would say the same of their officer (Inglis). There were other heroes, not so high in rank, who fell on that memorable occasion, men who, if they had lived, would have been destined to make their mark in life. There was one man in particular—Captain Crump—who, if he had survived, would have become a great chronicler of the events of the Mutiny, and no chronicler who had a complete grasp of all the facts and incidents of that memorable campaign had yet arisen among them. Captain Crump was struck and fell down by his (the Chairman's) side. Another brilliant man was Moorsom, who, at a most critical period of the entry into Lucknow, did signal service to his comrades in bringing them up to the Bayley Guard Gate. Colonel Campbell, too, of the 90th, was mortally wounded, and his gallant regiment rushed like tigers into the fray. It was in a sortie with the 90th that he (the Chairman) won his Victoria Cross.

The toast having been drunk in silence,

Sir H. Havelock-Allan proposed the health of "Absent Comrades." Among those whose names he desired to mention in association with this toast were those of his friend and colleague in the days of the Mutiny, General James Bannatyne Fraser Tytler, who was wounded at the same moment as himself; General Digby Barker, a subaltern of the 78th Highlanders on the occasion of the relief of Lucknow, and now commanding the garrison at Hong Kong, General Pierson, formerly of the 84th Foot, and now Adjutant-General of the Madras Army; Sir Roger Goldsworthy; Inspector-General Joseph Gee; the illustrious Brasyer; Sir Joseph Fayrer, and General Maude, V.C. It had sometimes been said that the officers who assembled to dine on these occasions were forgetful of their absent comrades of the ranks by whose means alone they had been enabled to gain whatever honour and reputation they had achieved. But that was not so. They could never forget those brave, enduring, stalwart men who fought with them for the relief of Lucknow, men who not only followed wherever they were led, but who were fain to lead where others hardly dared to follow. He considered it a disgrace to the nation that no national memorial had been raised to those splendid soldiers, without whom the officers would have been nowhere. Without them the British nation would not be in the position of honour and distinction that it occupied at the present time, and he trusted that before another year had passed something tangible would be done for them.

Major-General Simond, R.E., proposed "The Garrison of Lucknow," paying a warm tribute to the gallant men who formed a solid phalanx of defence around the helpless women and children whose lives were daily and hourly threatened by the mutineers. The whole faith of the women and children was reposed in these defenders, who were the sole barrier between them and a ghastly catastrophe, such as that at Cawnpore. They had one representative of the defenders of Cawnpore present among them—General Delafosse—and he was sure they were all glad to extend to him a cordial welcome. It was difficult to realise at this distance of time the courage and tenacity of the garrison of Lucknow at a time when India was in the throes of a revolution which extended from Calcutta to Peshawur. It was perfectly appalling to look back, and to think that if the mutinies which sprang up at Benares, Allahabad, and other places had been attended with success, the relief of Lucknow would never have been necessary, for the simple reason that there would have been no Europeans left to relieve. But the defenders of Lucknow were equal to the emergency, and they held it till, under God's mercy, their brethren came to their aid.

Lieutenant-General Macleod Innes, as one of the "Bayley Guard," acknowledged the toast, saying that it was quite impossible for them to exaggerate the debt of gratitude they owed to their friends who relieved them. Day and night the defenders of Lucknow were kept in an agony of suspense. They were surrounded by an immense host, and endured much privation and suffering, with the constant dread before their eyes that at any moment a practicable breach might be made in their defences which would admit the horde of the enemy and overwhelm not merely the garrison, but the helpless and defenceless women and children. The awful fear of a murderous massacre similar to that at Cawnpore was ever present to their minds. But with the advent of the relieving army all was changed. The terrors of privation and death were succeeded by hope and comfort, and there was also a feeling of elation at the successful termination of a prolonged, arduous, and desperate struggle against overwhelming odds. The 25th of September, 1857, brought them not merely hope and comfort, but that feeling of security begotten of a common comradeship with which they began the second defence. (Cheers.)

The Chairman proposed "Success to Future Meetings," and shortly afterwards the gathering separated.

THE NATIONALIST PLAN OF HOME RULE.

MR REDMOND'S DECLARATIONS.

Mr J. E. Redmond, M.P., contributes an article to the forthcoming number of the *Nineteenth Century* on "The Readjustment of the Union; The Nationalist Plan." In his introductory remarks, the hon. member observes that the continued silence of Mr. Gladstone as to the main features of his Home Rule policy makes it eminently desirable that independent discussion should be stimulated as to the kind of self-government which Irish Nationalists can be expected to accept in good faith as a settlement of their claim.

Mr. Gladstone has, of course (says Mr Redmond), a perfect right to withhold his confidence, if he so chooses, up to the very moment when he is called upon to introduce his bill; but I claim that independent Irishmen may honestly differ from the wisdom of such a course, and may do their best to induce him to alter it, in the firm belief that by so doing they are advancing rather than injuring the chances of Home Rule. The bill of 1886 is dead in one most important vital particular. The scheme of the future must fundamentally differ from it. It is now admitted officially that the Irish members are to be retained at Westminster. The consequences of this change may naturally affect every other provision of the bill. It seems only too likely that what occurred in 1886 will be repeated in 1893. That is to say, that Ireland will be offered a cut and dried scheme, in the preparation of which she had no part, which she has never considered or discussed, and which she willl be informed, as Mr. Parnell was informed in 1886, must be accepted or rejected as it stands. The Irish question cannot be satisfactorily settled in such a manner. I am of opinion that the first essential to Mr. Gladstone's success in drafting a satisfactory scheme of government for Ireland is for him to know the views, upon every vital point, of all classes of Irishmen, and that no Home Rule scheme can have any chance of acceptance by the British people unless it satisfies the demands of Ireland, and thereby affords a final settlement of the international question at issue. To shut Ireland out from all share in the preparation of the Constitution under which she is to live is insulting to her intelligence, and is a course of proceeding with absolutely nothing to recommend it. The one great central fact of the present situation is that Ireland is not asking that the Union should be repealed. She is not insisting upon an abandonment of the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament in Imperial affairs. She is willing to accept a readjustment of the Union, and the creation of a statutory Parliament having free and complete control over purely Irish affairs, but leaving the Imperial Parliament, as an Imperial Parliament, its Imperial supremacy. No settlement which does not go at least as far as Mr Butt's in conciliating national sentiment has any chance whatever of being accepted as final or satisfactory. The rights of the Imperial Parliament after the creation of the Irish Legislature would remain intact. Those rights would remain dormant so far as Irish affairs are concerned. It seems to me, however, that upon the point of securing Ireland against the danger of interference by the Imperial Parliament in Irish affairs after the concession of Home Rule, something more will be needed in the nature of a specific Parliamentary compact to that effect that was contained in the bill of 1886. It may be said, what need is there for such a specific contract now which did not exist in 1886, and which did not exist when legislative authority was given to the colonies? The answer is the new bill will provide for the retention of Irish members at Westminster. In the colonial constitutions the Imperial Parliament has in theory the right to interfere at any moment, and pass laws which would override the authority of any local enactment. This power, however, is never used, and we all know it never will be used. Why would not Ireland be satisfied with a similar arrangement? The answer is simple. Ireland's case differs materially from the case of the colonies. The colonies are at the other side of the world. No colonial members sit at Westminster. There is no temptation to the Imperial Parliament to interfere in colonial local affairs, of which they know nothing or next to nothing. With Ireland it will be quite different. The Irish members are to be retained at Westminster. It will be the interest of one section of Irishmen to endeavour, in season and out of it, to appeal from the Irish to the Imperial Parliament. The power to do so would certainly prevent the settling down of all classes of Irishmen in a united effort to raise the social and material condition of their country. It would ensure the failure of the Irish Parliament, which would be, under these circumstances, little better than a debating society. All we want to have made clear and unmistakable is that, in the daily life of our new Parliament, the veto of the Crown will be exercised constitutionally in accordance with the advice of Irish Ministers, and will not be made a pretext for interference by the Imperial Parliament and the English Cabinet in the government of those purely Irish affairs which are committed to the charge of the new Irish Legislature. To sum up, I may say, Ireland's position is briefly this: We are not now asking for a repeal of the Union. We ask for a readjustment. We are not asking for a restoration of Grattan's Parliament. We are willing to accept a statutory Parliament, with an Executive responsible to it, leaving untouched the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, save only so far as by Parliamentary compact that Parliament should bind itself to leave the supreme control of certain Irish affairs in the hands of the Irish Legislature. Certain subjects which touch Imperial concerns, and certain other subjects which touch questions of religious liberty, may be reserved from the Irish Legislature. But full and sole control over all Irish questions not so reserved must be vested in that Legislature, amongst them being preeminently the questions of the police, the judiciary, and the land. Other matters are fair subjects for accommodation, arrangement and compromise. These vital matters, however, cannot be compromised; and I am convinced it would be better for Ireland to wait for another generation than to accept any scheme which did not contain within itself the elements of true finality.

The system recently introduced into Government and public and private employment of utilising the services of discharged soldiers and army reserve men has been attended with such success that some difficulty, it is understood, has been experienced in meeting the demands. To obviate any inconvenience to employers of labour which might arise through no man being available in any particular district a notification has just been issued by the Adjutant-General (Sir Redvers Buller) to colonels commanding regimental district in Scotland, directing their attention to the great importance of being alive to difficulties arising from the demand by employers being greater than the supply, even when men are waiting in their districts for employment, but who might not be eligible for the situation requiring to be filled. In order thus to conserve the good results that have so far attended the endeavours of the military authorities with employers of labour on behalf of discharged soldiers and reserve men, the notification states that register keepers must keep in touch with those of adjacent districts. By this means, it is believed, no opportunity will be missed in meeting the desires of employers, and relieving the necessities of deserving men.

ACCIDENT TO A TROOPSHIP.

The Indian troopship Euphrates, with a large number of troops on board from Portsmouth for service in India, met with an accident on Sunday evening (25th ult.) after entering Queenstown Harbour to embark a further contingent of troops. She lost one of her bower anchors weighing six tons, and 40 fathoms of chain. During the passage across to Queenstown bad weather was encountered, in which the ship laboured heavily. The suction valves began to leak, and the new skittles with which she was equipped at Portsmouth were found to be damaged. Two spindles of one of the steam pinnaces were carried away. When the troops had entered the harbour, the vessel steamed slowly up the channel before approaching No. 3 Government buoy, to which she intended to hang on. A strong flood tide was running at the time, and there being very little room in this particular part of the harbour for a ship as long the Euphrates to manœuvre, much difficulty was experienced. However, a wire hawser was successfully passed from the ship to the buoy, but the great strain on it caused the hawser to snap, and the only alternative then was to let go the ship's anchors. Immediately the starboard anchor was dropped, but it was discovered that it had fouled the mooring chains of the buoy. The anchor was therefore slipped, together with 40 fathoms of chain cable, which were lost. The Euphrates, however, was soon afterwards taken to a safe anchorage. On Sept. 26 the troopship was brought alongside the deep-water quay, where the injuries to the valves, &c., were attended to, under the supervision of the chief engineer, and, after several hours' work, everything was repaired and a new anchor supplied. At 4 p.m. the Euphrates steamed out of the harbour to sea, having to leave behind fourteen men of the Royal Irish Regiment for want of accommodation. They returned afterwards to the Curragh.

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THE MUTINY IN THE LIFE GUARDS.

SOME sensation was caused the week the mail left on its becoming known that disorderly scenes had taken place at the barracks on the 1st Life Guards at Windsor. An unseemly incident occurred on Saturday, 24th ult., which at first rumour magnified into a so-called serious outbreak among the men of the 1st Life Guards. The facts are apparently within a narrow compass. A few weeks ago Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. C. Byng, who commands the regiment in question, having gone away on leave, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Lockhart took over the duties temporarily. In the course of their discharge, Sir Simon Lockhart at an inspection found that a large number of the troopers' saddles were by no means in what was regarded as a proper condition. Severe complaint was made at the time, and the section of the regiment in fault was openly reprimanded. This action of Sir Simon evidently "touched" certain of the officers, and thereafter in one squadron at least there were extra inspections and parades ordered. On Saturday (24th ult.) the troopers of C squadron, which is commanded by Captain R. H Rawson, were summoned to an extra parade owing to the very circumstances in question. This meant to most of them no leave from barracks for the day, and the feeling of incipient discontent previously engendered was not lessened. When the canteen was closed on Saturday night there was, perhaps, more singing and noise than usual, but at the "last post" or when "lights out" sounded at 10 o'clock, the quarters were perfectly quiet. The same night, however, or early on Sunday morning, it was found that 24 saddles belonging to C squadron had been cut. In each instance the "panels" were slit with some sharp weapon. No alarm was raised, nor were the non-commissioned officers aware that there was anything amiss in the stables, which were reported all right during the early part of the evening. Immediately on the fact becoming known the men of C squadron were restricted to barracks on Sunday, but were paraded for church as usual. It is not the case that they were confined to their quarters, put under arrest, or that any of them were sent to the guard room. On Monday morning (26th) Sir Simon Lockhart opened a searching inquiry into the whole affair. In the afternoon, in response to a telegram, he attended at the Horse Guards, and made report of the case to Major-general Lord Methuen, commanding the Home district.

A Windsor correspondent says that when the men of C squadron were summoned to the orderly room to answer why the saddles were cut, cheers were raised for them by the other soldiers. In the evening the whole regiment voluntarily assembled on the parade and sang "Rule Britannia" and "Comrades," concluding with "God save the Queen." The commandant of the squadron whose saddles were cut experienced an unpleasant adventure on his return to the barracks being, it is stated, hooted by the regiment on his way to the officers' quarters. Several windows in the canteen and lamps in the barrack passages were broken in the afternoon. Many of the troopers complain bitterly of their treatment, and say that during the last week life with them has been complete slavery, and that, do what they would to please, nothing seemed right in the eyes of some of their superiors.

The following official communication was made to to the Press:—"The act of insubordination has been exaggerated; but it was, so far as can be judged, caused by the somewhat injudicious conduct of one of the officers."

Lord Methuen, commanding the Home district, on Thursday (29th) inspected the First Life Guards and the first battalion of Grenadier Guards in Windsor Great park. On the return of the Life Guards to Spital barracks, the regiment were drawn up in the riding-school and addressed by Lord Methuen with reference to the late disturbance. If the man who had caused this unfortunate disturbance would step forward, he (the speaker) would look upon it as an act of insubordination only, and the prestige of the regiment would be saved. If not, then he must look upon it, with pain, as a case of mutiny. He gave them five minutes to consider the matter. At this point there was a painful pause, but no one stepped forward, nor was any reply made to the general's remarks. The matter will therefore be brought before the Commander-in-Chief.

THE EVICTED TENANTS IN IRELAND.

THE Irish Chief Secretary, in a letter to "Dear Mr McCarthy," (published on September 28) states the intentions of the new Government in respect to the question of the evicted tenants:—"The 13th Section of the Land Act of 1891 has proved," he says, "not only inadequate, but an entire failure. Out of the very large number of cases in which the section was intended to bring relief only 187 settlements have been effected, and of these 103 were on one single estate. The evil is wholly untouched. One figure supplies a significant test of the magnitude; it is estimated that the extra force of police required in connection with the evicted tenants, and the consequent disquiet, is not less than 300 men, at a cost of some £15,000 per annum. We must add the charges of the prosecuting counsel and witnesses, of the maintenance, custody, safe conduct, and removal of prisoners, and other miscellaneous payments which go to swell the aggregate of expense entailed under this head. The disturbed condition of one notorious estate alone has cost the country over £12,000 since 1881. Nor can we leave out of sight that at this moment no fewer than 753 persons in Ireland are receiving special protection from the police. In devising a more effective remedy than Section 13 we require fuller and more precise information than is now in our possession. We propose, therefore, by the Lord Lieutenant's warrant, to appoint a small Commission to examine and report, with strict impartiality, and as promptly as may be, the actual circumstances and practical equity of the case. We intend that the area of inquiry shall practically cover the estates within the scope of Section 13 where disputes still exist between landlord and evicted tenants, but excluding all cases where the evicted tenants have quitted the country. The Commission will report on the number of tenants evicted since the date named in that section, with such particulars of the evictions as they may deem relevant; on the number of such holdings re-let or sold to other tenants, and on the circumstances of such new tenants or purchasers; on the cases in which evicted tenants have been reinstated; on the present circumstances of the tenants, and on any specified offers of settlement that may, from time to time, have been made; on the estimated cost of the evictions to the Exchequer, and the estimated cost to the local rates of any proceedings resulting from the evictions, including the cost of extra police and incidental legal charges, and on such other facts and circumstances connected with the evictions as the Commission may deem it expedient to report, and what means should be adopted for bringing about settlements and the reinstatement of evicted tenants. We institute this inquiry in good faith, in the hope that both landlords and tenants will assist in it, and in the belief that it is an indispensable preliminary to effectual measures for healing a deep social mischief in Ireland."

DEPARTURES FOR INDIA.

THE undernamed officers have been ordered to embark in H.M.S. Malabar at Portsmouth on Oct. 4, for stations named below:—

For Bombay—1st Bn Northampton Regt: Lieut Col A W Morris; Majs T C O Powlett, E G Bennet, R H Fraser; Capts H C Denny, G M D Eyre, A Parkin, A R Hill; Lieuts G E Ripley, J A C Wetherall, A F Bacon, W B Woodham, H A Luart, A R H Booth; Sec Lieuts G A Trent, R W Rawlins, J M M Collard, L G W Dobbin, J H Casserby; Capt and Adjt A H Barthorp; Qrmr J Devlin; Acting R C Chaplain Rev T Mahon. 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers: Lieut M Coutts. 2nd Wiltshire: Major H C Harford. 2nd Derbyshire: Major C E Thompson. 18th Hussars: Lieut G Hardie. Royal Engineers: Lieut A L Schrieber. 2nd Scottish Rifles: Major H de C Rawlins. 2nd Oxford, L I: Lieut J L Powys, Sec Lieut C J Wilkie. Med Staff: Surg-Col C H Y Godwin, Surg-Major J McN Bolster, Surg-Capts A E Tate, G F Freyer. Royal Munster Fus: Sec Lieut R H Monck-Mason. Indian Med Ser: Surg-Lieuts G B Haig, F W A Fullerton, R H Maddon, H A Smith, H G Melville, A O Hubbard, C G Robson Scott, J G Hulbert, G McJ C Smith, S H Burnett, T Jackson, J S Macrae. Unattached List: Sec Lieuts B H B Magrath, E G W Pratt. 2nd Manchester: Sec Lieut C G Stansfield. 2nd Yorks L I: Sec Lieut C A L Yate. 1st D C L Inf: Sec Lieuts P G Petaval and R Ducat. 2nd Gloucester: Sec Lieut J Y Bennett. 2nd Somerset L I: Sec Lieut G W H Maturin. 2nd Royal West Surrey: Sec Lieuts A L Bickford and S B A Patterson. 2nd Derbyshire: Sec Lieut S J de Kantzow. 1st East Surrey: Sec Lieuts H R Barr and C C G Ashton. 1st Norfolk: Sec Lieut J O Sherlock. R A: Sec Lieut M W H McCherane. King's Own Scottish Borderers: Sec Lieut W H S McAlister. R A: Sec Lieut H S Wilson. Army Vet Dept: Vet-Lieut A G Seath. R A: Wife of Capt S G D Smith. I S C: Wives of Lieuts T H Hardy and J C Sutherland. 1st Norfolk: Lieut and Qrmr J Connors. Bengal Military Works: Hon Lieut J Mooney. 5th Lancers: Wife of Capt W H Goodair. 1st South Wales Borderers: Wife of Capt R Campbell.

(From Malta to Bombay.)—R E; Sec Lieut W S Traill.

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MR. GLADSTONE AND HOME RULE.

THE *North American Review* appearing on Sept. 25 contains an article by Mr. Gladstone, entitled "A Vindication of Home Rule: Reply to the Duke of Argyll." Extracts have been wired to London from New York. Mr. Gladstone has, it appears, set himself the task of refuting an article contributed by the duke, which attempted to show a close analogy between the struggle of the North against the Southern Confederacy and the struggle to maintain the present form of government in Ireland. Mr. Gladstone says:—"The task the duke took in hand was to convert the American people to the opinion that to liberate a race is the same thing as not to enslave them, and yet to deny them all the rights of communities, historical, national, and independent, over their own destinies." Mr. Gladstone states that before the last Presidential election an American statesman of the first rank told him that of the thirteen million votes which would be cast, twelve million five hundred thousand would be favourable to the cause of Ireland; and Mr. Gladstone asks whether the duke's arguments will abstract a single man from this enormous phalanx of opinion. He twits the Duke of Argyll on his remark, at the close of his paper, that he had written it *currente calamo*. "It is a *currens calamus* indeed," says Mr. Gladstone, "for the article affords no indication that its author has even reined-in the gallop of his pen for a moment to study any book, or speech, or pamphlet about Ireland."

The Prime Minister repels the duke's charge of historical untrustworthiness, and declares that his Grace has not refuted a single one of his statements, and has never examined them, any more than he has examined Irish history itself. The Prime Minister proceeds to defend the accuracy of his description of the bill of 1886. The Parliament it contemplated was accepted by Mr. Parnell as a "subordinate Parliament," whereas the Parliament of 1782 was sovereign and independent in the same sense as the Parliament of Great Britain. It had power over peace and war, army, navy and defence, commerce, and every description of taxation. The bill of 1886, on the contrary, kept these matters in Imperial hands. It is true that responsible government was not contemplated in 1782, and was contemplated in 1886; but in 1782 responsible government did not formally exist, even in England. Wherever a local autonomy has been granted responsible government waits upon it; there are a score of such instances, and in not one does it cause the smallest straining in the bonds of unity between the United Kingdom and the colonies. It is difficult to understand the perverse ingenuity which can conclude that the negative of the principle should be kept alive in the single case of Ireland, as if for no other purpose than to inflict dishonour on that country. The negro was in too many ways dishonoured and oppressed, but the negro never met with that particular species of oppression termed "insult" in the same manner as the Irishman. Attention is called by Mr. Gladstone to the moderation in several instances displayed by the Nationalists in their demands, for which they never receive credit. In regard to the horrors which it is prophesied the Irish Parliament will enact, and the Imperial Legislature be impotent to prevent, the Prime Minister ridicules the idea that 35,000,000 people, who have the entire military force in their hands, will stand by with arms folded while 3,000,000 Nationalists inflict all kinds of wickedness on the other 2,000,000 Irishmen who possess the property and intelligence of the country. Mr. Gladstone declares the case of Ireland is analogous with that of the colonies, except that Ireland accepts restraints which the colonies reject. He quotes Lord Salisbury to disprove the statement that Ireland's woes are self-sought and self-inflicted. Mr. Gladstone also quotes a letter of the Duke of Argyll himself, written in 1885, in which he looked across the Atlantic to supply a pattern of the connection he contemplated between England and Ireland, for which the relations between the States and the Union should be the great exemplar. Mr. Gladstone's article concludes by asking, "Does that passage give Ireland less than the plan of 1886, or does it not give more?"

RUSSIA AND THE PAMIRS.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

REUTER'S St. Petersburg correspondent reports that the *Turkestan Gazette* (Sept 23) publishes an official communication regarding the collision between Russian and Afghan soldiers in the Pamirs. In this, it is stated that the Kirghis inhabitants of the region came to Colonel Yanoff and complained to him of the manner in which they were oppressed by the Afghans. There was an Afghan force encamped on the Alitschur river, and on July 24 (new style), Colonel Yanoff, accompanied by eighteen Cossacks, came up with this detachment and requested the Afghans to withdraw from territory which belonged to Russia. This demand was met with insolent refusal, and the Russian officer then ordered his Cossacks to disarm the Afghan soldiers. The latter then fired a volley, sevelrey wounding one of Yanoff's men. In the encounter which ensued two or more of the Cossacks were slightly wounded. On the Afghan side Gulam Haider Khan, the officer in command, and fourteen of his men were killed, and two more severely wounded. Another was drowned in the Alitschur. Twelve of the Afghans were taken prisoners, but were released on Aug. 6. There has been no other encounter with the Afghans either before or since.

The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent telegraphed on Sept. 26:—"It is rumoured here that the number of men of all arms who will be sent from Russia to reinforce Colonel Yanoff, on his expedition to the Pamirs next spring, will be upwards of twelve thousand. The *Kolnische Zeitung* hears that the Russians, before leaving the Pamirs, had a fight with the Chinese, the result of which was not favourable to the former.

The Odessa correspondent of the same paper telegraphed on Sept. 26:—The *Novoe Vremya*, commenting on the telegram from Simla to the effect that a proclamation had been posted on the walls at Jellalabad saying two brigades of British troops were coming to keep the Russians in check on the Amu Daria, says probably it is only a bazaar rumour, which should never have been repeated, and continues:—"It should be distinctly understood that at the present moment the Afghan question, in so far as it touches the so-called Pamir question, is on the eve of entering the stage of an exchange of friendly views between London and St. Petersburg. The Gladstone Ministry are in the first place not inclined, and in the second place far from being in a position to render desirable a quarrel with Russia in Central Asia." The paper adds that it is remarkable that the British press up to the present time calls for the continuance of the Conservative policy under the Liberal Government, not only in Asia, but also in Bulgaria, and it attributes this in some measure to the intrigues of the Triple Alliance, which is seeking to undermine the Gladstone Cabinet and prepare the way for the return of Lord Salisbury to power.

The Shanghai correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed on Sept. 26:—"I have just had a long conversation with the Viceroy Li upon the relations of China and Russia, with special reference to the situation in the Pamirs. From the nature of the Viceroy's remarks it is quite clear that Chinese statesmen totally fail to appreciate the importance of the Russian movements in that region, and the extent of the designs entertained by the Government of the Czar. Unless something occurs to enlighten them, it seems probable that they will confine their attitude to one of passive observation. In any case, China on this particular question, would be a most vacillating and untrustworthy ally. It would be impossible, in my opinion, to reckon with any confidence on her active co-operation, should a conceivable situation arise."

PARSEES AS SOCIALISTS.

MR. D. Naoroji, M.P., addressing a crowded meeting at the Penton Hall, Pentonville-road, on Sept. 25 is reported to have described himself as a Socialist. How was it, he asked, that one-third of the population was practically in a starving condition? It was because of fundamental errors in our system of society. The lessons learned from nature were absolutely true, and in the whole economy of nature they found no unjust proportions, no flattering of one part to the detriment of another. All wealth was the product of labour acting upon the land, and while the land was held by the few, and the profits of capital which really belonged to the whole nation, were monopolised by the few, it was inevitable that there should be tens of thousands of human lives wasted upon the streets, passing away in misery and degradation. They must set these two fundamental errors of land and capital right, and then social life would be brought into harmony with natural life. It is stated that Mr. Naoroji's remarks were loudly cheered.

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LORD ELGIN AND THE INDIAN MUTINY.

SIR HENRY B. LOCH sends the following letter to the *Times*:—

SIR,—May I ask your kind insertion of this letter, which, although relating to the distant past, possesses some historical value, and will, I trust, assist to preserve to the proper person the credit due for the performance of an act which Lord Malmesbury subsequently described as one that "probably saved India"?

Messrs. Lee Rees, in their recently published work, "Life and Times of Sir George Grey," imply that Lord Elgin had no knowledge of the diversion to India of the force on its way to China at the period of the great Mutiny of 1857, until informed of the fact by Sir George Grey, at that time Governor of the Cape Colony, and that the credit for the first "timely and invaluable aid," also mentioned by Lord Malmesbury as due to Lord Elgin, was really due to the action taken by Sir George Grey. A reference to dates will at once disprove the correctness of this contention, and having been a member of Lord Elgin's special mission, I can vouch for their being correctly stated.

Lord Elgin's special embassy left England on April 26, 1857, arriving at Point de Galle on May 26. Lieutenant-General the Hon. Thomas Ashburnham, who was appointed to the command of the China Expeditionary Force, with his staff, joined us at that place from Bombay in the steamer by which we sailed the same day for Singapore

At Point de Galle we heard of the mutiny of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry and other native troops at Meerut, and that they had retired towards Delhi. This was all we heard on that occasion.

Lord Elgin, in the interval between our leaving Point de Galle and arriving at Singapore on June 3, came to the decision that if the news we expected to receive from Lord Canning upon our arrival was of a very serious nature, he would at once take steps to have the transports conveying the troops of the China Expeditionary Force intercepted at the Straits of Sunda and other places, with orders that they should proceed direct to Calcutta.

The information that Lord Elgin found waiting his arrival at Singapore decided him to give effect to these arrangements, which were succesfully carried out.

Her Majesty's ship Shannon, under Captain, afterwards Sir William Peel, had been sent from England to be Lord Elgin's embassy ship, and we were to await her arrival at Singapore, which place she reached about the second week of June. We proceeded in her to Hong Kong on the 23rd of that month and arrived there on July 2.

On July 13 Lord Elgin received further despatches from Lord Canning of a very alarming character, and he at once decided to proceed to Calcutta, taking with him her Majesty's ships Shannon and Pearl and 400 supernumerary marines. We left Hong Kong on July 17, and as we passed Singapore we embarked (I think it was) the 90th Regiment, which had just arrived at that place, having been wrecked in the Transit in the Straits of Banca.

On Aug. 9 Lord Elgin with these reinforcements reached Calcutta, where, having transferred the whole of the China Expeditionary force to the Government of India, he likewise gave up his embassy ship, authorising Captain Peel to form the men of the Shannon and Pearl into the naval brigades which subsequently did such good work at the final relief of Lucknow and at other places.

Messrs. Lee Rees state that the troops touching at the Cape, which, upon Sir George Grey's responsibility, were diverted from China to Calcutta, left the Cape about Aug. 7, subsequent, therefore, to the date of Lord Elgin's arrival in Calcutta, and more than a month subsequent to the instructions issued by Lord Elgin from Singapore for the diversion of the China Expeditionary Force to that place.

I do not desire in any way to detract from the merits due to any action taken by Sir George Grey, but I merely desire to point out that "the timely and invaluable aid" referred to by Lord Malmesbury was entirely due to Lord Elgin's action, and not to that of Sir George Grey, as stated by the Messrs. Lee Rees.

Government House, Cape Town, Aug. 30.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, SEPT. 30.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr F H Butler, B	Maj R H Jennings, R E
Mr J W L Toozs, B	Capt C M Ducat, I S C
Mr E Dobbs, B	Lieut F F Badcock, D S O I S C
Mr F C Jones, Bo	
Brig-Gen, B A Combe, C B	Lieut S H Powell, R E
Col F Smalley, M Inf	Lieut W F Tilley, R E
Col R Thompson, R E	Lieut T Moss
Col W H Mackesy, I S C	Lieut W E Banbury, I S C

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr E T Lloyd, B, 16 mos	Capt G Wilson, R I M, 6 mos
Mr G V Martyn, B, 4 mos	Capt N A K Burne, B S C, 3 mos
Hon A Hay, B, 6 mos	
Mr H V M Phelips, Bo, 2 wks	Capt G V Burrows, M S C, 3 mos
Mr W H Bayliss, Bo, 6 mos	
Col G T Skipwith, B R E, 3 mos	Lieut T Ffrench, M S C, 2 mos
Maj H H R Heath, I S C, 7 days	Lieut H C E Ducat, B S C, 7 days
Capt J W Cowley, I S C, 4 mos	Brig-Surg Lieut-Col G King, M B, 1 mo

GRANTED PERMISSION TO RETURN.

Mr A Christie, B C S	Major F W Snell, Bo
Mr H E Holme, B C S	Capt G A P Evans, M
Mr E Lawrence, B C S	Capt H V Biggs, Bo R E
Mr E G Colvin, B C S	Capt W Prior, B S C
Mr W H Cole, B	Capt G F D Hamilton, B S C
Mr A T Goodfellow, B	Capt A C Yate, Bo S C
Mr C K Palmer, B	Capt C E Poynder, M S C
Mr H E Clerk, M	Lieut J G Crosthwaite, B S C
Mr J E Paul, M	Lieut F Jollie, M S C
Mr J de C Atkins, Bo C S	Surg-Lieut-Col C J W Meadows, B
Mr J A Yates, Bo	
Col R E Cox, M Inf	Surg-Maj P H Benson, M
Lieut-Col J Burne, I S C	Surg-Capt G C Hall, M
Lieut-Col D W K Barr, I S C	Surg-Capt P C H Strickland, M
Lieut-Col A J F Reid, I S C	
Major C B Wilkinson, M R E	Surg-Capt S T Avetoom, Bo

The following announcements appeared in the "London Gazette" of Sept. 23:—

INDIA OFFICE, SEPT. 7.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Alfred Clifford, M.A., to be Bishop of Lucknow, in the East Indies.

SEPT. 17.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Arthur Charles Trevor, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, to be a Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, on the resignation of Sir Charles Bradley Pritchard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Sept. 27.

9th Lancers—Capt F H Reynard retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut A W Cotton is seconded for service on the Staff.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Buffs (East Kent Regt)—Capt W S Stewart-Savile retires from the Service receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the percribsed uniform; Lieut C P Lloyd to be Capt, vice W S Stewart-Savile; Lieut F Godfrey-Faussett, from the 4th Batn the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians), to be Sec Lieut, vice G D Agnew, resigned.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Capt C B Little is seconded for service on the Staff.

The Royal Irish Regt—Lieut C M O'Reilly is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Dorsetshire Regt—Sec Lieut C E Tristram is seconded for service with the ISC

The York and Lancaster Regt—Sec Lieut R F Bidwell is seconded for service with the ISC; Super Sec Lieut L H W Nott to be Sec Lieut, vice R F Bidwell.

The Connaught Rangers—Sec. Lieut. A.G. Kemball is seconded for service with the I.S.C.

Staff—Maj. Gen. A. H. W. Williams, R.A., now commanding the troops in the Woolwich District, to be Dep. Adjt.-Gen. for RA. at Headquarters, vice Maj.-Gen. E. Markham, R.A., whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire; Lt.-Col. L. A. Hope, the Army Service Corps, to be a Dep.-Asst. Adjt.-Gen, vice Capt F W N Wogan-Brown, 3rd Hussars, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire.

The promotions to the rank of Lieut of the undermentioned Sec Lieuts are cancelled, those efficer having been transfered to the I S C, with anterior dates: H A Lash, the Devonshire Regt, and H. F. B. Champain, the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.

MR. JOHN HUTTON presided on Sept. 27 at the first meeting of the London Country Council since the vacation. A letter was read from Lord Hobhouse resigning his position as alderman, owing to failing health. A motion of regret was unanimously adopted. The report of the Bridges Committee was presented by the Hon. R. Grosvenor. It referred at length to the proposed reconstruction of Vauxhall Bridge, the cost of which was estimated at £380,000. If the proposal was agreed to, and received the assent of Parliament, the bridge would be commenced in the autumn of 1894 and opened in 1896. The report subject to an amendment, throwing a proportion of the cost on the owners of ground values in the County of London, was ultimately agreed to.

NOTICES.

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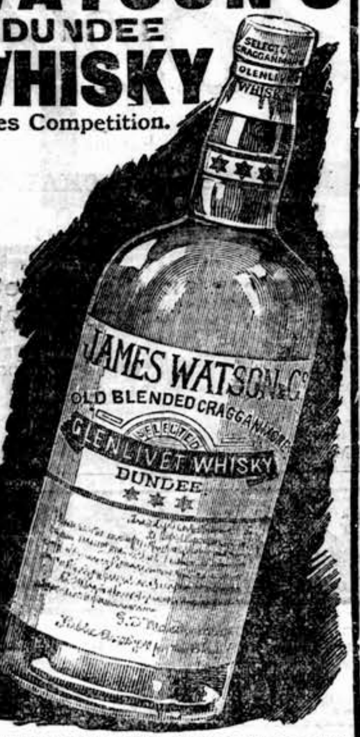

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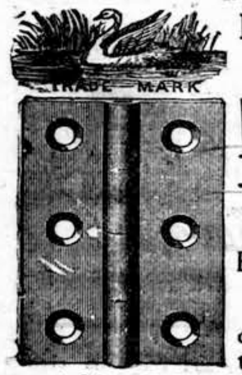

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Rheumatism	Fever
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Indigestion	Loss of Appetite
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FULL DIRECTIONS ON EACH BOTTLE.

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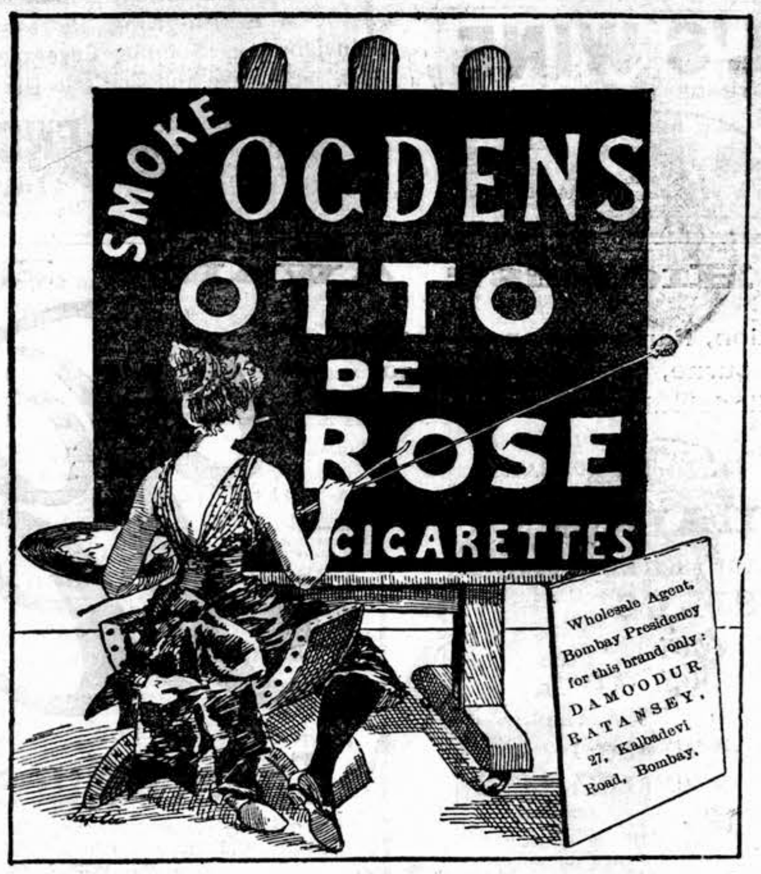
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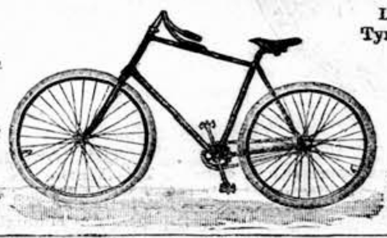

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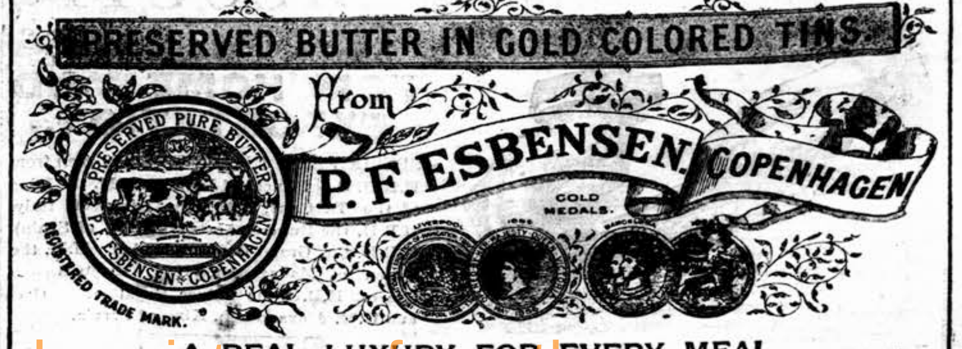
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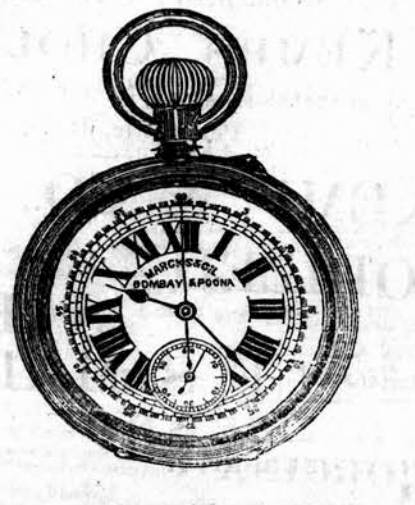

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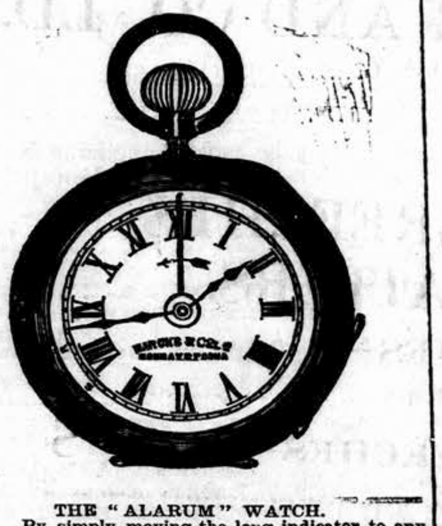

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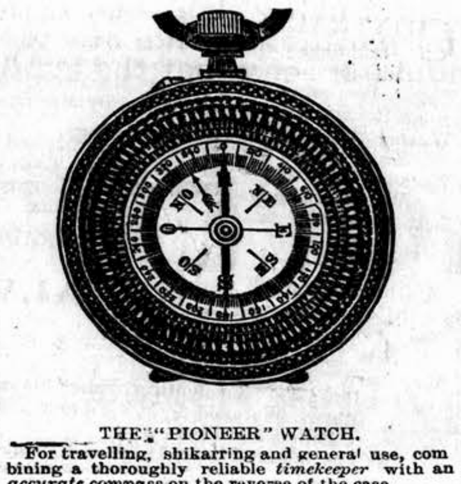

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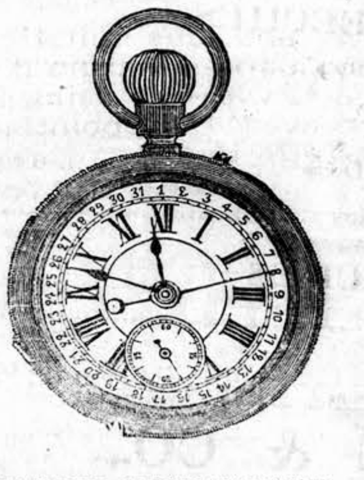

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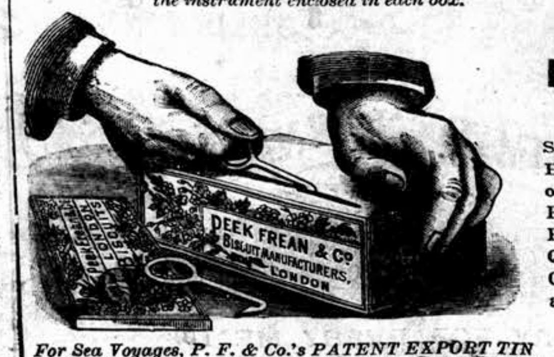

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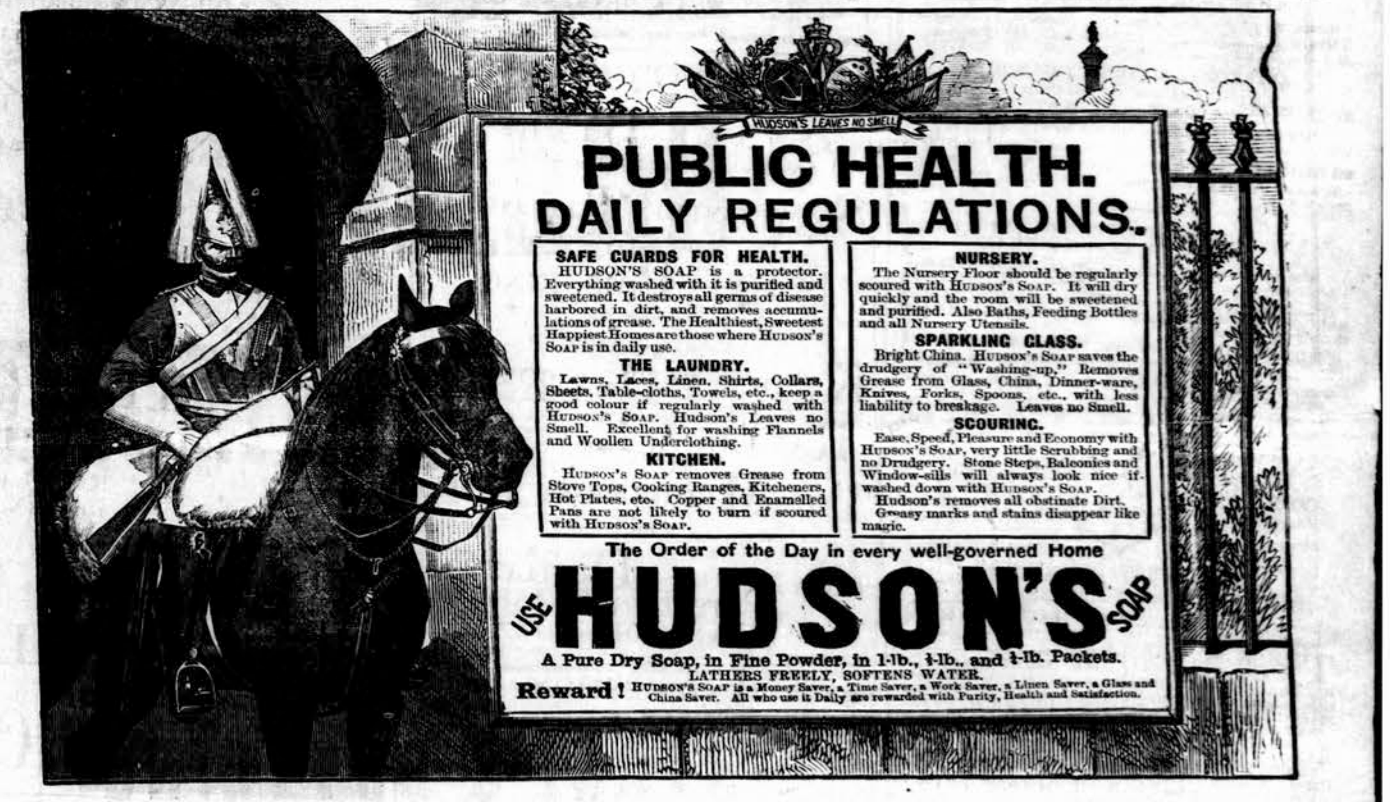

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Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.

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A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.

LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.

Reward! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb. and ¼lb., packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the clothes a good colour.

HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.

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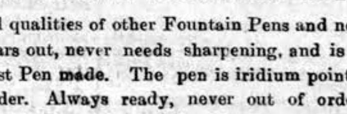
SO THE COMING PEN WILL BE A FOUNTAIN PEN!

THE COMING PEN IS ALREADY HERE!



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"BOS" Whiskies are remarkable for their "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar," in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.

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